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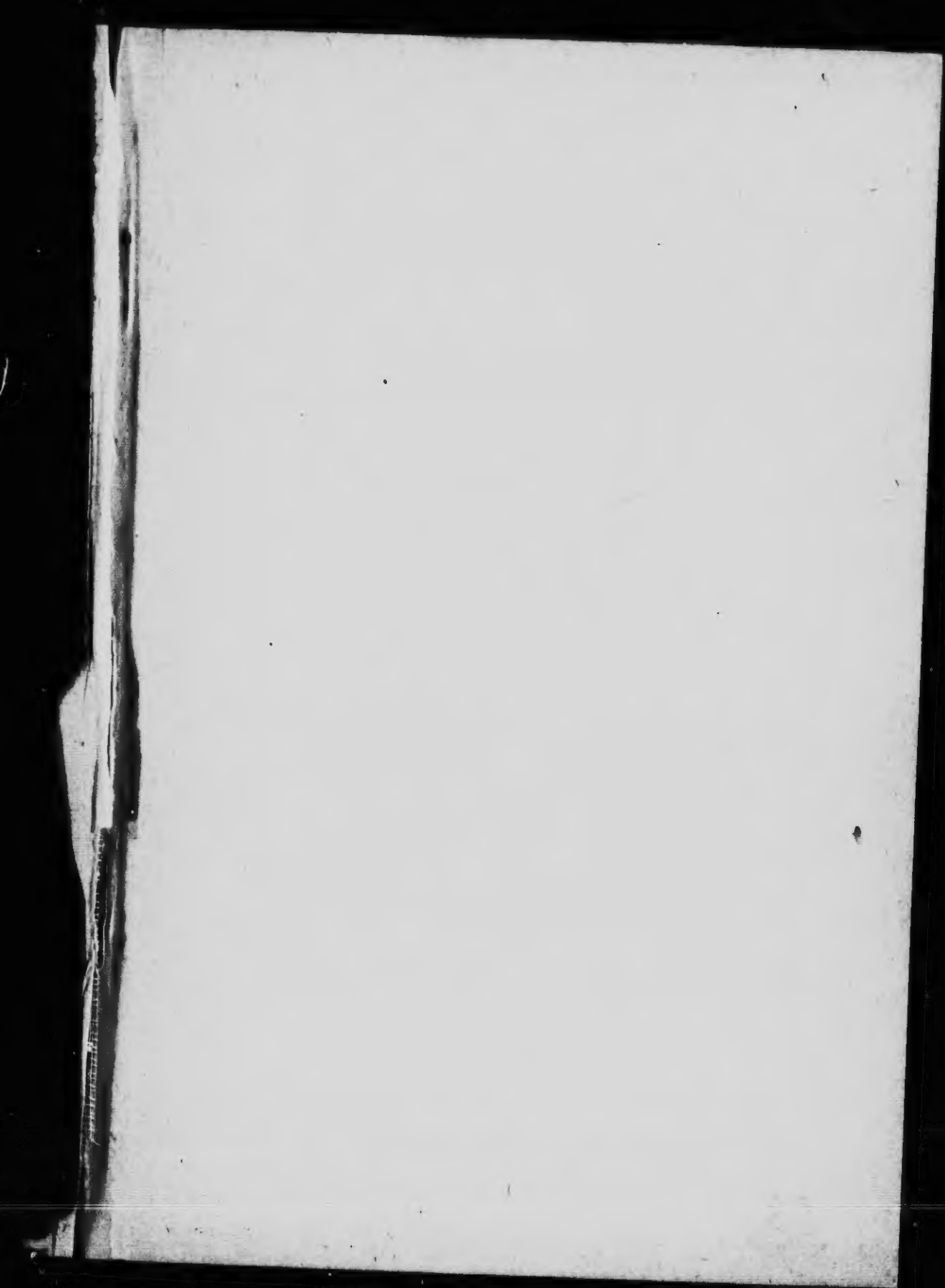
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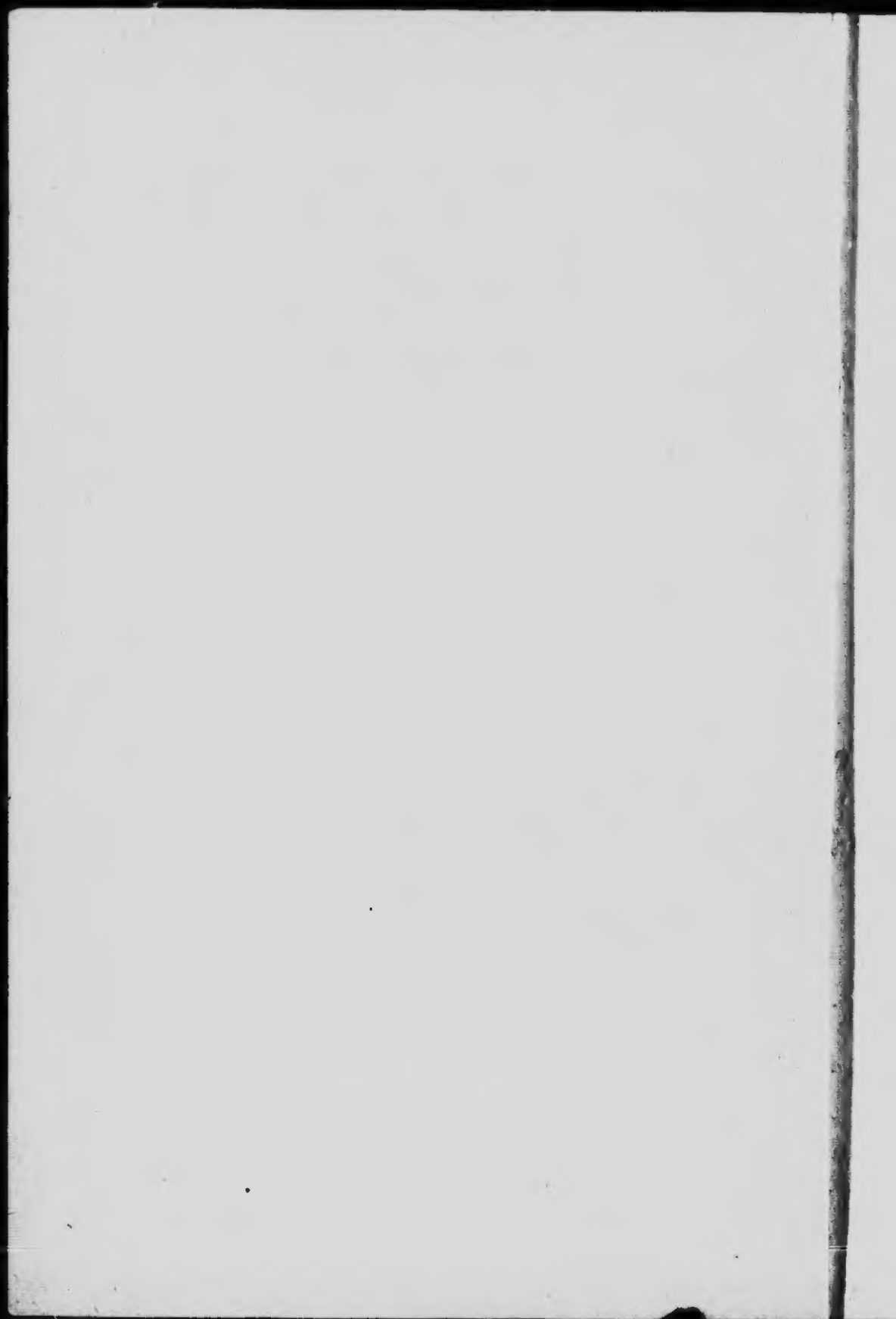
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THE
Campaign Manual
1909

COMPILED BY F. S. SPENCE

THE PIONEER OFFICE
304-308 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING
TORONTO

54

197

P7

S7

CORRECTIONS.

The reader is requested to make the following corrections :

Page 46, column 2, line 10,
change " 6,797 " to " 6,797."

Page 60, column 1, line 29,
change " 1908 " to " 1898."

Page 60, column 2, line 16,
change " affectiveness " to " effectiveness."

Page 62, column 1, line 5,
change " 1897 " to " 1907."

Page 65, column 1, line 10,
change " liquor " to " spirits."

Page 91, column 2. The table here given is for " 1898,"
not " 1907." The figures for 1907 will be found on
page 62.

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Introduction

The "Campaign Manual" has a two-fold object: (1) To disseminate information concerning the principles that underlie the prohibition movement, and the extent and success of the working out of the prohibition policy; (2) To furnish workers with a convenient compendium of the Ontario Local Option legislation, suggestions of campaign plans and methods, and such facts and arguments as will be found helpful in explaining the law and meeting objections raised by its opponents.

The first part of the book contains a brief history of the Local Option movement in the Province of Ontario, a list of the municipalities from which the liquor traffic is already excluded, full instructions concerning the carrying on of Local Option campaigns, details of the Local Option law and the machinery for its enforcement, advice upon certain legal points which need special attention in order that by-laws may be valid, and suggestions concerning voters' lists, literature circulation, and public meetings.

Next comes a series of articles showing the progress that has been made in the application of the principle of prohibition in different parts of the world, and the rapidity with which the liquor traffic is being driven out of large areas in different countries.

Further on will be found much information, mainly statistical, dealing with the economic aspect of the liquor question, articles upon the principles which underlie the prohibition movement, an explanation of the increased criminal record of Canada, answers to some of the so-called arguments urged against Local Option, and statements of the facts concerning the results of the operation of the Canada Temper-

ance Act and some other matters that are often misrepresented.

A good deal of space is then devoted to a setting out of the results of the adoption of prohibition in different countries, states and municipalities. Brief articles give a general idea of what has been accomplished by provincial prohibition in Prince Edward Island, by the Canada Temperance Act in New Brunswick, and by Local Option in Manitoba. In more detail, although also much condensed, is shown what has been done by Local Option in some typical Ontario municipalities. The effect of prohibition in Maine, Kansas and Alabama is discussed, these three States being selected as representative of different sections and conditions in the United States. There are also submitted some interesting facts concerning prohibition in other countries.

Near the end will be found a statement of the history, plan and methods of work of the Dominion Alliance, with a summary of what this organization has so far done in promoting the cause of temperance and prohibition in Canada. Extracts are re-printed from deliverances made on the temperance question by different ecclesiastical authorities. A few pages are occupied by a selection of Campaign Songs that will be found useful in adding to the interest of temperance and prohibition meetings.

The whole has been prepared by direction of the Executive of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, in the sincere hope that it will be found to some extent helpful in the great campaign that is now being carried on for the banishing of the bar-room and the treating system from the Province of Ontario.

Local Option History

Some surprise has been expressed at the fact that the Ontario Local Option legislation was allowed to remain comparatively unutilized up till a few years ago. The history of this legislation is very interesting, and makes clear the reason for the seeming neglect of it just mentioned.

Before Confederation the control of the liquor traffic was left in the hands of the municipal councils to a much greater extent than it is at present. Municipal councils in what is now the Province of Ontario had authority to pass by-laws prohibiting the retail sale of liquor, such by-laws being subject to ratification by vote of the municipal electors. This legislation does not seem to have been used to any extent.

In 1864 the Parliament of Canada passed the Temperance Act of 1864, more generally known as the Dunkin Act, because it was introduced into the legislature by the Hon. Christopher Dunkin. This law provided new machinery under which local municipalities or counties, could secure the prohibition of the sale of liquor in less than five-gallon quantities. It was put into operation in a number of municipalities and counties in Ontario. It was repealed in all the counties which adopted it, but it is still operative in four townships and one incorporated village.

When Confederation took place there remained in Ontario the old municipal law, and the Dunkin Act, under either of which, municipalities could secure a measure of local prohibition.

Very shortly after Confederation there grew up a strong agitation, hav-

ing for its object the securing of a general prohibitory law for the whole Dominion of Canada. There were several debates in Parliament upon the question, and ultimately that body, as a compromise, in 1878, passed the Canada Temperance Act, giving counties and cities the right to prohibit the retail sale of liquor within their territorial limits. This measure was more comprehensive than the Dunkin Act, providing severer penalties, and it was adopted and subsequently repealed in twenty-five counties and two cities of Ontario.

Public attention was very much centred upon the Dunkin Act between 1870 and 1880, and very much centred upon the Scott Act between 1880 and 1890.

The British North America Act does not mention the prohibition of the liquor traffic among the subjects assigned to either the Dominion Parliament or the Provincial Legislature. In consequence of this, very soon after Confederation a controversy began as to where this power lay. The decisions of the courts were very conflicting. In Ontario in 1875 it was decided that municipal prohibitory by-laws under the old Provincial Act were valid, and subsequently the Canada Temperance Act was declared valid by the courts. The latter Act had repealed the Dunkin Act so far as it related to territory in which it had not been adopted.

The Canada Temperance Act, being a Dominion measure, was not very cordially received by Provincial law enforcing officers, who contended that as a Dominion law it ought to be en-

forced by Dominion officials. Controversy concerning this contention prevented the Canada Temperance Act from being effective, as it otherwise would have been, and there was a general opinion that a provincial law would be more thoroughly and easily enforced.

Therefore, after the local repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, temperance workers in Ontario turned their attention to effort to secure restriction of the liquor traffic under Provincial law. It was then discovered that, because of the Canada Temperance Act, the old municipal local option legislation of Ontario had been dropped from the Provincial Statute books. The Government was at once asked to replace it. This was done in 1890, when the old legislation authorizing municipal Local Option by-laws was re-enacted.

Meantime both the Provincial Legislature and the Dominion Parliament were being urged to enact general prohibitory legislation. In the House of Commons in 1891 a resolution in favor of a Dominion prohibitory law was rejected at the instance of the Government and a motion was adopted calling forth appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole question of liquor legislation. In Ontario, temperance workers, anxious to impress the Legislature with the strength of public opinion, asked that body to take a plebiscite on the question of prohibition. This request was granted, and a vote of the Provincial Assembly electors of Ontario, along with the women whose names were on the municipal voters' lists, was ordered to be taken on January 1st, 1894.

The question came before the Legislature upon the consideration of a Bill introduced by Mr. G. F. Marter,

proposing to prohibit the retail sale of liquor in the Province. The Leader of the Government, the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, expressed doubt as to the authority of the Legislature to enact such a law. He proposed, as an alternative, the plebiscite mentioned, and the submission to the courts of the question of how far a Provincial Legislature could go in the direction of prohibition. A series of questions concerning this matter of jurisdiction was drawn up and submitted to the Supreme Court by the Dominion Government, which approved of and acted upon the proposal made by the Ontario Legislature. One of the questions submitted was as to the constitutionality of the Local Option legislation, which had been revived in 1890.

The plebiscite was also taken as proposed, and resulted as follows:

Votes for Prohibition.....192,489
 Votes against Prohibition...110,720

Majority for Prohibition... 81,769

Rejoicing in their victory, the prohibitionists by a strong deputation asked for legislation giving effect to the verdict of the voters. In reply, the Attorney-General, Sir Oliver Mowat, expressed his deep sense of the importance of the prohibition movement and the strength of public sentiment behind it as evidenced in the plebiscite, the result of which was eminently satisfactory. He then read to the deputation the following statement:

If the decision of the Privy Council should be that the Province has the jurisdiction to pass a prohibitory liquor law as respects the sale of intoxicating liquor, I will introduce such a Bill in the following session, if I am then at the head of the Government.

If the decision of the Privy Council is that the Province has jurisdiction

to pass only a partial prohibitory liquor law, I will introduce such a prohibitory Bill as the decision will warrant, unless the partial prohibitory power is so limited as to be ineffective from a temperance standpoint.

In the meantime the attention of prohibitionists was much taken up with the inquiry conducted by the Dominion Royal Commission which presented its reports to the Government in 1895, a majority report opposing prohibition and a minority report favoring it. No action was taken by Parliament upon the report. Some Ontario municipalities took action to secure the adoption of Local Option by-laws but generally all were anxiously waiting for the wider Provincial legislation which, it was hoped, the decision of the courts would warrant.

Meantime the questions submitted to the Supreme Court were considered by that body, and a judgment was rendered embodying answers to them.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Supreme Court to the Privy Council of Great Britain, and the judgment of the latter body was rendered on May 9th, 1896. The decision was lengthy and did not answer categorically all of the questions submitted. It declared the Local Option legislation valid, but there was a difference of opinion among legal men as to whether or not the other answers given, affirmed or denied the right of a Province to pass a general prohibitory law.

After a good deal of delay the Ontario Government, from which Sir Oliver Mowat had retired, decided that the judgment would not warrant general Provincial prohibitory legislation, but the Government took no action or position upon the question of what

legislation would be warranted or promoted.

In 1898 the Dominion Parliament, being again urged to enact prohibition, passed a measure providing for the taking of a general Dominion vote upon the question of whether or not it was desirable to enact a law of total prohibition for the whole country. This plebiscite was fixed for September 29th, 1898, and absorbed the energy and attention of temperance workers. It resulted in a majority of 13,687 for prohibition, the Province of Quebec giving a large majority against prohibition, and all the other Provinces voting for it. After much consideration, and in response to earnest appeals from temperance workers, the Government and Parliament took the position that the vote would not warrant the enactment of a general prohibitory law.

* Some attention was now directed to the powers conferred upon the electors by the Ontario Local Option Law, which was, however, in a defective form. The matter of submitting by-laws and making them effective was optional with municipal councils, and it was found very difficult to persuade these councils to act. Urgent appeals were made to the Provincial Government for alterations in the law, but no action was taken upon these requests.

In the year 1900 the Manitoba Government and Legislature, taking a view of the Privy Council judgment different from that of the Ontario Government, passed a rigid law of Provincial Prohibition, but suspended the going into operation of the measure until it should be passed upon by the Privy Council. The question of the constitutionality of this law was then submitted to the courts and in November, 1901, the

Privy Council declared the Act to be constitutional and valid.

In this Province, prohibitionists immediately appealed to the Ontario Government, of which Hon. G. W. Ross was then Premier, for a carrying out of Sir Oliver Mowat's promise, by the introduction into the Legislature of a prohibitory law.

After much consideration and the hearing of many deputations, the Hon. Mr. Ross introduced into the Legislature a Bill based on the Manitoba Liquor Act, providing for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Ontario, but making the going into operation of the law contingent upon a ratifying vote of the Provincial electors. It was further provided that the vote should be taken apart from a general Provincial election, but that the measure should not be considered as ratified unless voted for by a number of the electors equal to a majority of the number voting at the last general Provincial election.

This condition was considered unreasonable, and the date chosen for voting was said to be inconvenient. Friends of temperance in the Legislature strove hard to make the conditions better, but were defeated, and the measure passed fixing December 4th, 1902, as the date of voting.

The result of this referendum was an immense majority in favor of the prohibitory law, but the total number of votes cast in favor of the law fell short of the number which had been declared necessary to make the prohibitive law operative, that necessary vote being 212,723. The votes polled in the contest were as follows:

For the new law.....199,749
Against the new law.....103,548

Majority for the new law.. 96,201

The temperance workers considered that the result of the referendum warranted immediate prohibitory legislation, and shortly after the voting a representative gathering of prominent workers of all classes and denominations appointed a deputation to wait upon the Government, and request that effect be given to the vote by the "abolition of the public bar, and the treating system and drinking in clubs, and the imposition of such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as shall most effectually curtail its operation and remedy its evils."

It was fully expected that in view of the great vote and majority, and bearing in mind the definite promise made by Sir Oliver Mowat, the Government would be ready to promote the moderate legislation which the representative gathering had outlined.

The deputation met the Government on January 15th, 1903, and in reply to a strong statement of the situation made by the delegates, the Premier, Hon. G. W. Ross, said:

"My duty in connection with this question is consult my supporters and that I shall do at the earliest opportunity. The earliest opportunity will be when the House meets when we will see how far the members will support the Government in implementing that vote. That is the only position I can take to-day. There are some phases of the question on which you do not agree yourselves. I hope we will agree, and when we have agreed I hope we will secure such legislation as will meet with the approval of the country."

The Legislature met a couple of months later, and the speech from the throne contained a paragraph, stating that the large vote polled "was an expression of the electors favoring further legislation with respect to the liquor traffic," and promised the submission of a measure with that object.

Nevertheless no legislation was introduced. Other matters made the session one of much excitement, and interest, and near the close of it the Premier stated to another deputation that the Government had intended to introduce a measure of advanced and useful liquor legislation, but that their plans had been interfered with, and the measure would be held over and introduced early at the next session.

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Alliance, a very large meeting, expressed deep regret at the Government's failure to take action, and reaffirmed the demand for legislation, that had been made immediately after the voting.

The Legislature met again in 1904. Again the speech from the throne made a promise of legislation dealing with the liquor question, and again before the session closed, the Premier announced that "it is not our intention to bring in any legislation this session in regard to the Liquor License Law." It was understood that the members of the Liberal Party in the Legislature could not agree as to what measure of advanced legislation they would unite in supporting.

There was naturally much dissatisfaction throughout the country among the friends of temperance at this long delay. The Government's majority in the Legislature was very small, and it seemed probable that a new election would shortly be held.

A very largely attended convention of the Liberal party was held in Massey Hall, Toronto, commencing on November 23rd. A committee resolution unanimously recommended the convention to adopt a policy of temperance legislation, which was submitted in detail. The most progressive and use-

ful parts of this policy were opposed by members of the Government and voted down by the convention, leaving the report little more than a declaration in favor of temperance legislation, and a proposal to improve the Local Option Law. This was a practical reversal of the policy which Sir Oliver Mowat had enunciated on behalf of the party after the plebiscite of 1894.

During the same week there was held in Toronto a very large conference of representative Conservatives from different parts of the Province, and that gathering adopted a resolution declaring itself as being in full sympathy with all well-directed efforts to promote temperance. The leader of the party, Mr. J. P. Whitney, set out in the following terms, the policy concerning the liquor traffic, which he believed ought to be adopted:

"Decrease the number of licenses where necessary; maintain intact and allow no relaxation of the restrictions; remove the Commissioners and Inspectors from political and party influence, and enforce the License Law honestly and with the whole power of the Government."

There was intense disappointment among temperance workers because of the attitude thus taken by the two political parties. The Alliance issued a circular strongly denouncing the course followed by the Government, and urging friends of prohibition to take action to secure the election of legislators who would fairly represent public opinion upon the temperance question. It was generally realized that the Local Option legislation which had been neglected was the most effective weapon with which to fight the liquor traffic that would be available for some time, and work on that line was taken up almost immediately.

Meantime a new provincial election

was ordered and was held on January 23rd, 1905. The Liberal party was badly beaten, its defeat being to some extent aided by the indignation of the temperance electors who resented the course followed by the Government in relation to the promises made and the great temperance vote polled in the referendum.

An appeal was made to the new Premier, Hon. J. P. Whitney, and his Government, for the legislation which the Liberals had failed to promote, but without any encouraging response. Local Option work was then taken up in earnest. Even with the victories won in the early part of 1905, at the end of that year, fifteen years after the Local Option legislation had been revived by the Legislature, Local Option by-laws were in force in only forty-seven municipalities, and more than half of these had been carried in 1904 and 1905. A great number of municipal councils were forthwith petitioned to pass by-laws and submit them for ratification at the municipal elections in 1906.

The movement became general. Although a great number of councils refused to allow the electors to vote upon the question, the prohibitionists succeeded in bringing on contests in seventy municipalities in the early part of 1906. Sixty-one of the seventy voted on the first Monday in January, and the remainder shortly after. The prohibitory by-laws were carried in fifty-nine out of the seventy contests.

The liquor traffic became thoroughly alarmed, for it was evident that public opinion, directed along this effective line, was likely to soon drive the liquor traffic almost entirely out of the Province.

The new Legislature, controlled by

the Conservative party, had made a very slight amendment to the Liquor Law at its first session early in 1905. It now proceeded at the session of 1906 to make a number of important changes. Some of these were beneficial. The Local Option sections were improved by making the submission of by-laws obligatory upon councils when petitioned for by twenty-five per cent. of the electors, by fixing the day of municipal elections as the date for voting on Local Option by-laws, and by requiring municipal councils to pass by-laws for which the people had voted.

These amendments were helpful. They had been vainly asked for many times by temperance workers. The Legislature, however, proceeded to further alter the law by providing that in the future a Local Option by-law would not be considered as ratified by the electors, unless there was polled in its favor, sixty per cent. of all the votes cast upon the question. This action has proved a great protection to the liquor traffic.

The Alliance protested strongly by a large deputation. The representatives of the liquor traffic also went before the Government in strong force and declared their approval of the proposal. The Government claimed that it would be fair to both parties because by-laws thus adopted by a three fifths vote would need a three-fifths vote to repeal them. Temperance workers argued that the measure was unjust, giving the liquor traffic an immediate advantage, and was not needed to retain Local Option by-laws, the success of which ensured their permanence. The law also unfairly allowed the reinstatement of liquor-selling by a mere majority in more than a hundred places in which Local

Option by-laws had been already carried.

This requirement has proved a serious obstacle to the progress of Local Option. The workers of many municipalities have been deterred by it from undertaking contests. Nevertheless, since the change was made voting has been brought on in 241 municipalities, in 92 of which prohibitory by-laws have been carried, and in 149 of which they have been defeated, the result in the different years being as follows:

Year	By-laws Submitted	By-laws Carried	By-laws Defeated
1907	97	40	57
1908	83	31	52
1909	61	21	40
Total	241	92	149

Of the 149 by-laws lost, the temper-

ance people polled majorities in favor of 97, but did not obtain the three-fifths vote required under the new legislation. Had they been voting, as formerly, on the simple majority plan, the result would have been as follows:

By-laws carried.....	189
By-laws defeated.....	52

It will be seen that the number of contests has been diminishing, and the percentage of success has also been decreasing. However, the great success of local prohibition, where carried, has inspired new confidence in the method, and it is probable that more contests will be held on January 3rd in 1910 than were held in any former years, although it can hardly be said that there is much reason to hope for a much greater percentage of success.

Ontario's Roll of Honor

The number of places in this Province in which Local Option by-laws were carried on January 4th last was twenty-one. There were twenty-two other places in which majorities were polled for prohibitory by-laws, but the three-fifths operated to produce the same result that would have followed a vote in favor of license. The vote in these twenty-two places in which we were defeated stood as follows:

For Local Option 6,275
Against Local Option ... 5,025

Majority for 1,250

Notwithstanding this handicap we have now one hundred and ninety-nine municipalities under prohibition through Local Option. The total list of these places is given in the following table:

Cities	
West Toronto.	
Towns	
Bowmanville.	Orillia.
Campbellford.	Owen Sound.
Durham.	Southampton.
Midland.	Thornbury.
North Toronto.	
Villages	
Arkona.	Havelock.
Athens.	Hensall.
Beamsville.	Iroquois.
Bolton.	Lakefield.
Bloomfield.	Millbrook.
Brighton.	Norwood.
Cardinal.	Norwich.
Colborne.	Omeme.
Coldwater.	Port Carling.
Creemore.	Richmond Hill.
Grimsby.	Stirling.

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Stouffville.
Tara.
Tweed.
Waterford.

Wellington.
Weston.
Woodville.
Winchester.
Wyoming.

Malahide.
Marlborough.
March.
Mariposa.
Markham.

Raleigh.
Rawdon.
Reach.
Richmond.
St. Joseph Ia.

Townships

Amabel.
Ameliasburg.
Amaranth.
Ancaster.

Gainsborough.
Garafraxa E.
Garafraxa W.

Maryborough.
Marysburgh S.
Manvera.
Medonte.

Saltfleet.
Sarawak.
Sarnia.
Saugeen.

Arran.
Artemesia.
Ashfield.
Asphodel.

Gosfield S.
Goulbourn.
Grimsby N.
Grimsby S.

Melancthon.
Mersea.
Monaghan S.
Mono.

Schreiber.
Scott.
Seneca.
Seymour.

Beverley.
Binbrook.
Brougham.
Bruce.

Gwillimbury W.
Haldimand.
Hallowell.
Hamilton.

Moore.
Morrison.
Mountain.
Mulmur.

Sherbrooke S.
Sidney.
Smith.
Somerville.

Brunel.
Caistor.
Camden.
Caradoc.

Harley.
Harvey.
Hawkesbury W.
Hillier.

Murray.
Nassagaweya.
Nepean.
Niagara.

Sophasburg.
Southwold.
Stanley.
Storrington.

Cartwright.
Cavan.
Chinguacousy.
Clarke.

Hope.
Howick.
Hullett.
Huntingdon.

Nissouri E.
Nissouri W.
Norwich S.
Nottawasaga.

Sydenham.
Tecumseth.
Telkummah.
Thessalon.

Clinton.
Colchester N.
Collingwood.
Cramahe.

Huntley.
Huron.
Innisfil.
Jocelyn.

Oliver.
Onondaga.
Oro.
Osgoode.

Thurlow.
Tilbury E.
Trafalgar.
Tudor & Cashel.

Dalhousie.
Darlington.
Dawn.
Derby.

Johnson & Tarbutt.
Kennebec.
Keppel.
Kingston.

Osnabrock.
Osprey.
Otonabee.
Oxford E.

Usborne.
Vaughan.
Walsingham.
Warwick.

Dumfries N.
Dummer.
Dymond.
Egremont.

Korah.
Lanark.
Leeds & Landsdown
Front.

Peel.
Pelham.
Pickering.
Pittsburg.

Whitchurch.
Williams E.
Windham.
Wollaston.

Eldon.
Enniskillen.
Escott Front.
Euphemie.

Limerick.
Luther E.
Macdonald &
Meredith.

Portland.
Proton.

Yarmouth.
Yonge & Escott R.

Fullarton.

McDougall.
McKellar.
McLean & Ridout.
MacNab.

While prohibition prevails in these
199 municipalities, it is right to say
that only 194 of them are under the
Local Option provided by such by-laws
as are now generally submitted. The
other five are still under the opera-

tion of the Temperance Act of 1855, generally known as the Dunkin Act. The law relating to liquor-selling in them has, however, exactly the same effect as in the other prohibition municipalities. The five are: Bloomfield, Colchester, Hallowell, Pelham, Sarawak.

Besides the 199 municipalities which have thus made themselves free from any possibility of the opening of legalized temptations unless existing by-laws should be repealed, there are 135 other municipalities in which no licenses are granted. The prohibition in these places is partly because the strength of temperance sentiment is so great that no one could obtain the number of signatures necessary to a petition for a new license. In others the licensing authorities have decided that no licenses are necessary. The total list of these municipalities is as follows:

Towns	
Cobalt.	Steelton.
Copper Cliff.	
Villages	
Garden Island.	Sturgeon Point.
Township:	
Admaston.	Carlow.
Adolphustown.	Cayuga S.
Alberton.	Chaffey.
Algoma S.	Chandos.
Alice.	Chatham.
Armour.	Clarendon.
Athol.	Cockburn Isl'd.
Atwood.	Crosby N.
Bathurst.	Dalton.
Belmont.	Darling.
Blanshard.	Day & Bright.
Brighton.	Denbigh.
Bucke.	Dereham.
Burgess N.	Dorchester.
Burpee.	Douro.
Calvin.	Drury, etc.
Cameron.	Edwardsburg.
Carden.	Elderslie.
Cardiff.	Elmsley N.
Cardwell.	Emily.
Carling.	Ennismore.

Evanturel.	Olden.
Faraday.	Onelda.
Fredericksburg N.	Ops.
Fredericksburg S.	Oxford W.
Galway.	Papineau.
Goderich Tp.	Pembroke.
Gordon.	Plummer Add'l.
Gosfield N.	Prince.
Gower S.	Raglan.
Grattan.	Rama.
Griffith.	Rayside.
Hallam.	Romney.
Horton.	Ilm.
Howe Island.	Ryde.
Hudson.	Ryerson.
Joly.	St. Edmonds.
Kerns.	St. Vincent.
Laird.	Salter, May, etc.
Laxton.	Sandfield.
Lindsay Tp.	Scugog.
Lutterworth.	Shuniah.
McGillivray.	Snowdon.
McIrvine.	Stafford.
McKim.	Stanhope.
Macaulay.	Stisted.
Machar.	Strong.
Marysburgh N.	Tarentorus.
Matchedash.	Thompson.
Matilda.	Thorah.
Mattawan.	Torbolton.
Mayo.	Townsend.
Minto.	Verulam.
Monaghan N.	Vespra.
Monck.	Waters.
Monmouth.	Watt.
Montague.	Wawanosh W.
Mosa.	Williams W.
Moulton.	Williamsburg.
Muskoka.	Winchester.
Neebing.	Woodhouse.
Neelon.	Worthington.
Norwich N.	Yonge Front.
Oakley.	Zone.
O'Connor.	Zorra W.

Including all these municipalities, we have a total of 334 in which no licenses are issued, and this leaves the whole of the municipalities in the Province divided into the following classes:

(1) Granting licenses	472
(2) Free from licenses	334
Total	806

In addition to these organized municipalities, there is an immense area of territory in this Province in which there is no municipal organization. This is the case with all the great unexplored mining and lumber districts which constitute by far the greater part of the Province. Part of this unorganized territory is included in license districts in which Boards of

License Commissioners have jurisdiction, and in the rest of the territory licenses may only be issued under conditions prescribed directly by an order passed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The total number of licenses in operation in all the unorganized territory is comparatively small. The remainder of the new country is under prohibition.

How to Conduct a Local Option Campaign

The patriotic purpose, the intelligence, and the moral sentiment of nearly every part of this community, are more than a match for all the forces and agencies that the liquor traffic can rally in its support. If the Christian citizens in any Ontario municipality will do their whole duty, in the exercise of the powers and opportunities given them by our laws, they may totally do away with the bar-room temptations in their locality.

Those who are willing to do this will find in this article full information as to how they may accomplish what they desire.

How to Begin

It is exceedingly important at the very outset to ensure the co-operation of all who are able and willing to help in the movement. Therefore, the first step ought to be a consultation of friends of the cause, as to the best method of securing this co-operation. Anyone may lead in this, but it is well to ask some trusted, influential and generally respected person, to invite all local clergymen and a number of other representative, reliable

and public-spirited citizens to meet in a conference to consider the question of going into a campaign.

This initial meeting or conference ought to arrange for the holding of a mass-meeting of electors, which should be wisely planned, and well announced. Some speaker who thoroughly understands the Local Option legislation ought to be secured. The principal work of this meeting will be the decision to act, and the formation of an organization to carry on the campaign. This meeting ought to be made attractive by good music, short and definite addresses, and appeals to the heart and conscience of the people. A good beginning is a great help towards success in the contest.

To this meeting ought to be submitted a clearly-drawn definite resolution stating that those present approve of the inauguration of a Local Option campaign in the municipality. This ought to be spoken on briefly by a number of prominent citizens. The cause will be greatly helped by having it carried unanimously and enthusiastically. When this has been done the meeting will be ready to at

once take up the questions of organization, ways and means, and methods of work.

Organization

Some definite organization to superintend the work is absolutely necessary. What it is to be called or what special shape it shall take are minor matters. The "fact" is more important than the "form."

It may simply consist of officers and an Executive Committee, or a more definite organization may be formed with a constitution or set of rules to govern it. Different localities may prefer different methods.

It will generally be found desirable for the meeting to at once elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Treasurer, with as many other persons as are considered necessary to constitute a good, strong, working Executive.

The meeting, ought, also, to arrange for a large General or Central Committee, which would subsequently meet to advise or direct the Executive Committee, and to permanently take the place of the meeting then held.

This Central Committee may be named then and there, or in a smaller municipality it may be agreed that all temperance electors may be members, or there may be arrangements made for having a committee representative of different interests and agencies.

A Union of Forces

The last named is the ideal method, putting the control of the campaign into the hands of a league or alliance of the churches, temperance societies, and other organizations in harmony with this object for this specific work. Let each co-operating church or other organization appoint representatives upon the central committee. These

together with the officers and members at large will constitute the governing body.

If the organization is thus made up of representatives from other organizations, it will have more influence and greater prestige than would a separate society with a stated membership.

Whatever method is chosen should have in it the purpose of permanency, and the workers should at the very commencement make up their minds that the organization formed shall be maintained after voting day, whether they win or lose. The carrying of a Local Option by-law is one thing. The maintenance of it is another. The results depend upon how the law is sustained after it is carried. Our object is not merely to pass a law, but to obtain the best results from the law after it is passed.

The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee may meet as a whole to transact all business, or it may appoint some sub-committees to carry on the principal lines of work, such as arranging for meetings, circulating petitions, raising funds, ordering payments, looking after voters' lists, and other details. It is well to have the full executive authorize all expenditures.

Circulation of Petitions

The first work the organization will have to do will be to circulate petitions requesting the municipal council to submit a Local Option by-law to a vote. This should be done very thoroughly. The town or township should be divided by polling subdivisions or sections of subdivisions, and canvassers appointed for each district.

Every voter should be personally canvassed and the more doubtful you

are regarding a man, the more need there is for him to be interviewed. An early interview may enlist his support, while overlooking him might weaken the cause through lack of his sympathy and support.

The stronger the petition, the more confidence there will be throughout the whole campaign. This will give a zest to the work that could not otherwise be secured.

Then again, an early and thorough canvass enables the collating of information which is simply invaluable in dealing with the question of voters' lists, seeing that all entitled to vote are enrolled, and all improper names stricken off.

Petition forms will be supplied without charge by the Alliance Office, and these forms should be used, so that no mistakes may be made.

Meetings and Literature

Public meetings are essential, but must not be depended upon to the exclusion of other work. They are calculated to stir workers to activity, and to give information to electors. In another place will be found an article giving instructions concerning the management of meetings, and the circulation of literature, which is also of very great importance. Those articles ought to be carefully read and studied by the workers who have charge of this important part of the campaign.

Voters' Lists

One of the most important sub-committees to be appointed is the committee to look after the voters' lists. It ought to consist, if possible, of men who are familiar with the law concerning the preparation of lists, and, in any case, it ought to have on it men who are familiar with the municipality and the residents. This committee has a very important func-

tion to perform, and we are, therefore, putting details concerning this work in a separate article in another part of this manual.

Sermons

It is exceedingly important to secure the co-operation of all local clergymen. They ought all to be on the working committees. This is the churches' fight.

The work will be very much helped if, early in the campaign, each minister will preach a sermon on the evils of intemperance, and the duty of citizens to do all in their power for the suppression of that evil. Every minister ought to be asked to take this step. Other sermons will be helpful later on, but such a sermon as has been mentioned will be found specially helpful to the petitioning work.

Signing Petitions

Electors must sign the petitions personally. It will not do for voters to say to the canvasser, "Put my name down." They must sign themselves. It would be well for the canvasser to initial or mark the forms in some way so that he may know definitely those whose signatures he has secured; then, if need should arise, he would be able to positively identify the signatures.

While a twenty-five per cent. petition will compel the submission of a by-law, it is well to have the petition as largely signed as possible. Canvassers should, therefore, not be satisfied with simply the legal requirement.

The canvass for signatures to the Local Option petition is good campaign work, and it is well early in the campaign to have all the benefit that is to be had from a thorough canvass. The canvass brings the matter before the attention of the elector.

and the more frequently electors are made to think upon this question the better for our cause.

Filing of Petitions

The difficulties which at one time arose in regard to laying petitions before the councils have been removed, and the law now provides that a Local Option by-law must be submitted if a sufficient petition is filed with the clerk of the municipality on or before the first day of November.

A municipal council may submit a Local Option by-law without being petitioned to do so. As the law now stands, councils are not likely to do this. The petitioning work ought to be undertaken in every case.

Before the Council

When the petitions are signed there ought to be another meeting or conference of temperance workers to carefully consider the situation and decide as to further action.

It is generally well to give weight and importance to the petition, by having a deputation of prominent electors wait upon the council in support of the request therein made.

The council must grant the prayer of the petition if twenty-five per cent. of the electors have signed it, and it is duly filed on or before November 1st. While a deputation, therefore, is not needed, it is helpful, as some question may arise, and it is always wise to run no chances.

Then, again, a deputation attracts public attention. We want publicity. The more prominently we can bring our movement before the people the better.

Introducing the By-law

The putting through the council of the necessary by-law, and attention to the details of the same, ought to be entrusted by the temperance members

to the most influential member of the council known to be favorable to the movement. The law relating to procedure is that which governs the voting on by-laws requiring the consent of electors of municipalities, and will be found in the Municipal Act, commencing at Section 338.

A proper form of by-law should be placed in the hands of the member who has charge of the matter, who ought to be in touch with the local Executive and advised and aided by that body.

Form of By-law

There is no statutory form of by-law, but the legal committee of the Alliance has carefully prepared a model by-law, copies of which will be sent without charge to any municipality.

This by-law is the one that has been almost uniformly used throughout the province. It has been through the courts and tested, and can, therefore, be depended upon as being properly worded and complete in every respect.

We would strongly urge and advise our workers to have this form of by-law used by their council.

Further Action

If the foregoing instructions are carefully followed, there will be no hitch or weakness in the preliminary part of the campaign, and the leaders in the work may obtain all the further information they require by writing therefor to the Alliance Secretary. They will find it advantageous to notify the Alliance office of any action they take, and any difficulties they encounter. Voting can only take place on the day fixed for holding Municipal Elections, that is generally the first Monday in January, but it is well to begin preparatory work as early as practicable in the preceding year.

Ontario Local Option Law

Text of Statutes Governing Enactment of Prohibitory By-Laws

The law under which Local Option by-laws may be passed or repealed in the Province of Ontario, is contained in Section 141 of the Liquor License Act, which is Chapter 245 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario as amended by various Acts passed in subsequent years, particularly by those passed in 1906, 1907, and 1908. It reads in full as follows:—

141. (1) The council of every township, city, town and incorporated village may pass by-laws for prohibiting the sale by retail of spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors, in any tavern, inn, or other house or place of public entertainment, and for prohibiting the sale thereof, except by wholesale, in shops and places other than houses of public entertainment: Provided that the by-law before the final passing thereof, has been duly approved of by the electors of the municipality in the manner provided by the section in that behalf of the Municipal Act.

(2) The day fixed by the by-law for taking the votes of the electors thereon shall be the day upon which under The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, or any by-law passed under the said Act, a poll would be held at the annual election of members of the council of the municipality.

(3) In case a petition, in writing, signed by at least twenty-five per cent. of the total number of persons appearing by the last revised voters' list of the municipality to be qualified to vote at municipal elections, is filed with the clerk of the municipality on or before the first day of November next preceding the day upon which such poll would be held, praying for the submission of such by-law, it shall be the duty of the council to submit the same to a vote of the municipal electors as aforesaid.

(4) In case three-fifths of the electors voting upon such by-law approve of

the same, the council shall within six weeks thereafter finally pass such by-law, and this sub-section shall be construed as compulsory and the duty so imposed upon the council may be enforced at the instance of any municipal elector by mandamus or otherwise.

(5) In case such by-law does not receive the approval of at least three-fifths of the electors voting thereon the council shall not pass the same, and no by-law for the same purpose shall be submitted to the municipal electors before the date of polling for the third annual election of members of the council to be held after that at which the voting on the first mentioned by-law took place.

(6) No by-law passed under the provisions of sub-section 1 of this section shall be repealed by the council passing the same until after a by-law for that purpose has been submitted to the electors and approved by three-fifths of the electors voting thereon, in the same manner as the original by-law, on the polling day at the third or some subsequent annual municipal election held after the passing of such original by-law; and in case such repealing by-law is not so approved, no other repealing by-law shall be submitted to the electors until the polling at the third annual municipal election thereafter. Provided that any such by-law heretofore passed under sub-section 1 of this section may be so repealed with the approval of a majority of the electors voting upon such repeal.

(7) Every by-law passed under this

section shall come into force and take effect as from the first day of May next after the passing thereof.

(8) The form of the ballot paper to be used for voting on a by-law under this section or any subsection thereof shall be as follows:

taverns, prohibition of selling in other places, or prohibition of selling in both, is to be set out in that part of the ballot which in the foregoing copy is in italics between brackets, and should follow the wording of sub-section 1, of section 141, in

19 Voting on By-law to (insert here object of the By-law) submitted to the council of the of	For Local Option Against Local Option
---	---

The same form of ballot is used in voting on the question of adopting and on the question of repealing a Local Option by-law.

The object of the by-law, that is, the prohibition which it proposes, namely, prohibition of selling in

describing the kind of prohibition which it is proposed to enact.

Properly drawn forms of by-law will be furnished without charge to temperance workers applying therefor to the Secretary of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance.

Total Prohibition

The Ontario License Act provides for the issue of nine different kinds of license permitting the sale of liquor. They are: A Distiller's Provincial License, a Brewer's Provincial License, a Distiller's Warehouse License, a Brewer's Warehouse License, a Wholesale License, a Sample and Commission License, a Club License, a Tavern License, and a Shop License. There might be said to be ten kinds of license, inasmuch as a tavern license may be either a license to sell only beer and wine, or a li-

cense to sell any kind of intoxicating liquor.

The license commissioners of any district are empowered to issue only three kinds of licenses—tavern, shop, and club. All the others are issued only by the Provincial Government at Toronto. A Local Option by-law nominally prohibits the issuing of tavern and shop licenses, but the result of the adoption of such by-laws, along with the action of the commissioners and Government, are effective in preventing liquor-selling under any kind of li-

cense in the municipalities in which such by-laws are in operation.

No club licenses have been issued by commissioners in Local Option municipalities. The Government will not issue wholesale or warehouse licenses to take effect in Local Option municipalities. A commission license will not authorize sale to any person excepting a person holding a license. A brewer's or distiller's license will not authorize sale in a Local Option municipality. It follows that a Local Option by-law, while nominally prohibiting only sale under tavern and shop licenses, is actually effective to prohibit all liquor-selling.

A Local Option by-law does not supersede the License Act. It is a part of the Liquor License Act. Where Local Option is carried the License Law is still in force. The simple effect of a Local Option by-law is, therefore, to prevent the issuing of tavern and shop licenses. All the machinery and authority of the Liquor License Law still remain, and are available under Local Option for the prevention of any liquor-selling or the keeping of liquor for sale, just as they are available for the prevention of unlicensed liquor-selling or keeping for sale in places where licenses are issued. This is made very clear in Section 143 of the Liquor License Act, which is in the following terms:

143. No tavern or shop license shall be issued or take effect within any municipality in which there is in force any by-law passed in pursuance of Section 141, or in pursuance of any of the provisions mentioned in Section 142; but the sale or keeping for sale of liquor without license in any such municipality shall nevertheless be a contravention of Sections 49 and 50 of this Act, and all the provisions of this Act respecting the sale or keeping for sale of liquor in contravention of said

sections, and the penalties and procedure in reference thereto shall be of full force and effect in such municipality, notwithstanding such prohibitory by-law.

The Ontario law which prohibits the sale of liquor without license is the law that is in force where Local Option by-laws are adopted. It is the result of many years of study and experience, its provisions are strong, its penalties are severe, and where Local Option by-laws are adopted, it becomes one of the most effective prohibitory laws in operation in any community. It prohibits selling, and it prohibits keeping for sale. The sections of the Liquor License Act which embody these prohibitions are 49 and 50. They read as follows:

49. (1) No person shall sell by wholesale or retail any spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors without having first obtained a license under this Act authorizing him so to do; but this section shall not apply to sales under legal process or for distress, or sales by assignees in insolvency.

(2) No person unless duly licensed shall by any sign or notice hold himself out to the public as so licensed; and the use of any sign or notice for this purpose is hereby prohibited.

50. No person shall keep or have in any house, building, shop, eating-place, saloon, or house of public entertainment, or in any room or place whatsoever, any spirituous, fermented, or other manufactured liquors for the purpose of selling, bartering or trading therein, unless duly licensed thereto under the provisions of this Act; nor shall the occupant of any such shop, eating-house, saloon, or house of public entertainment, unless duly licensed, permit any liquors, whether sold by him or not, to be consumed upon the premises, by any person other than members of his family or employees, or guests not being customers.

Some Mistakes

There seems to be prevalent in some

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places an idea that brewers may sell liquor in a Local Option district. It is true that a brewer whose brewery is in a Local Option municipality may make beer therein, and may hold a Brewer's Provincial License. But the terms of that license do not permit him to disregard Local Option prohibition, even in the municipality in which his brewery is situated. This will be made clear by an examination of the law under which a brewer's license is issued. It is contained in Section 4, of the act respecting liquor-selling by brewers and distillers and their agents. Sub-section 1 of that section reads as follows :

4.—(1) A brewer's provincial license shall be an authority for the holder thereof to sell to persons who are holders of licenses under The Liquor License Act, ale and beer on the premises in or on which they are manufactured in the quantities hereinafter mentioned and shall authorize him to sell by sample in such quantities to such persons in any municipality in the Province for future delivery. The said license shall also be an authority for the holder thereof to sell ale and beer in quantities as heretofore in the building and license district aforesaid to others than licensees. Provided, however, that no such sale shall be made either directly or indirectly within any municipality in which a by-law passed under Sub-section 1 of Section 141 of the Liquor License Act is in force

It is also true that a Brewer's Warehouse License authorizes the sale of beer, but the Government does not issue such license in Local Option municipalities. The law governing their issue is contained in Section 5a of the Act already quoted, and reads as follows :

5a. A Brewer's or Distiller's Warehouse License shall be an authority for the holder thereof to maintain and

keep in any city or town for which such license may be issued a warehouse for the storage of unbroken packages of beers or spirits manufactured by him, and to sell and supply therefrom to customers such beers or spirits in the quantities by this Act authorized to be sold under their respective Provincial Licenses in their respective license districts, but no such beers or spirits shall be sold to any unlicensed person in any municipality having a population of less than 4,000, nor shall any beers or spirits be sold or delivered by or on behalf of any holder of a Brewer's Warehouse License within any municipality in which a by-law passed under Sub-section 1 of Section 141 is in force.

The law protecting Local Option municipalities, however, goes further still, the Legislature, at its last session, having amended Section 56a of the License Act, so that it now reads as follows :

56a. Every person, whether licensed or unlicensed, who by himself, his servant or agent, canvasses for, or receives or solicits orders for liquor within any municipality in which a by-law passed under Section 141 of the Liquor License Act is in force, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall incur the penalties provided for the sale of liquor without the license therefor by law required.

Druggists Only

In short, the only sale of liquor that can legally take place in a Local Option municipality, under the present law and practice, is sale by druggists; and that sale can only take place upon a prescription duly signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, in specified quantities and registered in a book kept for the purpose, except in case of serious injury or fainting of a person brought into the druggist's premises or adjoining premises, and then only in case of urgency and in a small specified quantity.

Law Enforcement

The Liquor License Act—which, as has been shown, remains in force where Local Option By-laws have been carried—requires the appointment for each license district, of a Board of License Commissioners and a License Inspector, charged with the enforcement of the law and specifies their duties. A special section requires these officers to enforce the Canada Temperance Act, the Dunkin Act, or Local Option By-laws, where such laws are in force. The section requiring their appointment in places where licenses are not issued, comes after the Local Option sections and is as follows:

145. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, notwithstanding that any such by-law affects the whole or any part of any county or that the second part of the Canada Temperance Act is in force in the whole or part of any county, nominate a board of license commissioners of the number, and for the period mentioned in section 3 of this Act, and also an Inspector; and the said board and Inspector shall have discharge and exercise of all such powers and duties respectively for preventing the sale, traffic or disposal of liquor contrary to the said Acts or this Act as they respectively have or should perform under this Act.

The license law further authorizes the Government to appoint provincial officers in addition to the local license inspectors. The Government has done this and these officers have been very efficient in securing the enforcement of Local Option By-laws. They act under the following section:

127.—(1) The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint one or more Provincial officers whose duty it shall be to enforce the provisions of this Act, and especially those for the prevention of traffic in liquor by unlicensed houses.

Still further in addition to the regu-

lar license inspectors and the provincial officers, the council of a municipality in which a Local Option By-law is in force, may appoint a special officer to enforce the law. Their power to do so is contained in the following section:

127a. The council of any municipality in which any by-law passed under Section 141 of this Act or under any of the provisions mentioned in Section 142 of this Act, for prohibiting the sale of liquors by retail, is in force, may by by-law appoint an officer whose duty it shall be to enforce the provisions of this Act, and of any such prohibitory by-law within the municipality, and such council may by by-law provide for the payment of such officer or officers and for payment of any expenses incurred in such enforcement out of the general funds of the municipality, and every officer so appointed shall have within the municipality for which he is appointed, all the powers possessed by a Provincial officer appointed under Section 127 of this Act, and all the provisions of this Act applicable to any such Provincial officer shall apply as to any officer appointed under this section and acting within the municipality for which he is appointed in the same manner and to the same extent as if such municipal officer were expressly mentioned in such provisions.

Furthermore Section 128 gives the license commissioners authority with the approval of the Government, to appoint special enforcing officers. The Section reads as follows:

128. The license commissioners with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may appoint one or more officers to enforce the provisions of this Act, and especially those for the prevention of traffic in liquor by unlicensed houses, and shall fix the security to be given by such officers for the efficient discharge of the duties of their office, and every such officer shall, within the license district for which he is appointed possess and discharge all the powers and duties of Provincial officers appoint-

ed under the next preceding section other than those of the Provincial Inspectors.

It will thus be seen the machinery for the enforcement of Local Option by-law is very complete and that special provision is made for the appointment of officers to prevent, or to detect, and prosecute, any violation of the law. Power to take action is also given to private persons by Section 94, which reads as follows:

94. Any person may be prosecutor or complainant in prosecutions under this Act.

Duties of Officers

The provision for securing enforcement of the law is very complete. Not only the Inspectors specially appointed to enforce the law, but all policemen and constables, are empowered and required to enter prosecutions if they have reason to believe that the law has been broken, and they are liable to punishment if they fail to do their duty. The sections of the License Act, dealing with this matter, are as follows:

129. Every officer so appointed under this Act, every policeman, or constable, or Inspector, shall be deemed to be within the provisions of this Act; and where any information is given to any such officer, policeman, constable or Inspector, that there is cause to suspect that some person is violating any of the provisions of this Act, it shall be his duty to make diligent inquiry into the truth of such information and to enter complaint of such violation before the proper court, without communicating the name of the person giving such information; and it shall be the duty of the Crown Attorney, within the county in which the offence is committed, to attend to the prosecution of all cases committed to him by an Inspector or officer appointed under this Act by the Lieutenant-Governor.

134.—(1) It shall be the duty of every officer, policeman, constable or Inspector in each municipality, to see that the several provisions of this Act are duly observed, and to proceed by information and otherwise prosecute for

the punishment of any offence against the provisions of this Act; and in case of wilful neglect or default in so doing in any case, such officer, policeman, constable or Inspector shall incur a penalty of \$10, besides costs, for each and every such neglect and default.

(2) It shall be the duty of the board of commissioners of police, and of the chief of police, to enforce the provisions of this Section, and any officer or policeman convicted of violating the provisions thereof may be summarily dismissed.

Powers of Officers

The authority given to inspectors and police officers is very broad. They may at any time enter any public place where refreshments are sold, or, with a search warrant may go into any place in which they have reason to believe law-breaking goes on. One of the sections of the Liquor Act under which they may proceed is the following:

130. (1) Any officer, policeman, constable, or inspector may, for the purpose of preventing or detecting the violation of any of the provisions of this Act which it is his duty to enforce, at any time enter into any and every part of any inn, tavern, or other house or place of public entertainment, shop, warehouse, or other place wherein refreshments or liquors are sold, or reputed to be sold, whether under license or not, and may make searches in every part thereof, and of the premises connected therewith, as he may think necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

These officers are authorized to seize any liquor which they may find on premises searched, which they believe is unlawfully kept for sale. They have power to demand the name and address of persons found on the premises, and to arrest such persons if they refuse to give their names, or if they give false names, and a penalty is provided for such an offence.

Any person who refuses to admit an

officer in the discharge of his duties or who attempts to obstruct such officer, is liable to the same penalties as are imposed upon anyone who sells liquor without license.

Evidence

The law is very complete and distinct in its provisions as to what shall constitute evidence of sale or keeping for sale of liquor. It is the result of long experience and careful study, and closes up many of the loop-holes through which offenders have heretofore been able to escape from the penalty of their wrongdoing.

The finding of appliances for the sale of liquor is deemed prima facie evidence of sale. Proof of the actual payment of money is not necessary to secure a conviction if the facts set out are such as to satisfy the court that a transaction in the nature of a

sale took place or that liquor was about to be consumed, and consumption of liquor by some other person than the occupant of the premises, is evidence that the liquor was sold to such person. In all cases, the law is intended to secure reasonable and equitable enforcement of the law without obstruction by technicalities.

Witnesses Must Testify

Sections 115 and 116 of the Act give magistrates full power to command the attendance of witnesses, to require them to give evidence, and to punish them for contempt if they fail to do so.

Taken as a whole the enforcement provisions are very full and complete. In practical operation they have been found effective and are probably more so than is the case generally with the details of provisions for the carrying out of legislation.

Penalties

As has already been stated, when a Local Option by-law has been carried in a municipality, all the machinery and penalties provided for the sale of liquor without license, are still in operation, but are much more comprehensive in their operation than they were before.

Under Local Option, every kind of liquor-selling is selling without license, and punishable accordingly. Where Local Option by-laws have not been carried, license-holders who sell illegally are only liable to comparatively light punishment. Under Local Option all citizens are treated alike. Selling to a minor, selling on Sunday, selling to a drunken man, or selling in any other way, is really unlicensed

selling. Under license law there are small penalties for such offences when committed by a license-holder. Local Option provides one heavy penalty on all persons guilty of these offences, as well as on all persons who sell liquor in any way. That penalty is clearly set out in section 72 of the Act, which is as follows:

72. Any person who sells or bar-
ters spirituous, fermented or manufac-
tured liquors of any kind, or intoxicat-
ing liquors of any kind, without the
license therefor by law required, shall
for the first offence, on conviction
thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of
not less than \$100 besides costs, and
not more than \$200 besides costs; and
in default of payment thereof he shall
be imprisoned in the county gaol of
the county in which the offence was

committed, for a period of not less than three months, and be kept at hard labor, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate; and for a second or any subsequent offence such person shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for a period of four months, to be kept at hard labor in the discretion of the convicting magistrate; and in the event of the imprisonment of any person upon several warrants of commitment under different convictions in pursuance of this Act, whether issued in default of distress for a penalty or otherwise, the terms of imprisonment under such warrants shall be consecutive and not concurrent.

The keeping of liquor for sale is also a violation of the law, whether such liquor is sold or not. It is an independent offence, forbidden by Section 50 of the License Act, already quoted, and a person convicted of it is punished by the penalties set out in Section 86, which reads as follows:

86. Any person who violates any other provision of this Act, in respect of which violation no other punishment is prescribed, shall for the first offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$20, besides costs, and not more than \$50, besides costs; and in default of payment thereof he shall be imprisoned in the county gaol of the county in which the offence was committed for a period not exceeding one month, and may be kept at hard labor, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate; and for the second offence, on conviction thereof, such person shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$40, besides

costs, and not more than \$60, besides costs, and in default of payment thereof he shall be imprisoned in the county gaol of the county in which the offence was committed, for a period not exceeding two months, and may be kept at hard labor, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate; and for the third or subsequent offence, on conviction thereof, such person shall be imprisoned in such gaol for the period of three months, and may be kept at hard labor, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate.

Increased Penalties must be Imposed

Formerly the Liquor License Act authorized the imposition of any number of first offence penalties. It contained a clause which said that any offence might be as for a first offence. The law now is particularly stringent in this regard, and information must be laid according to the facts in each case. The section of the Act containing the new provisions is 101a, and reads as follows:

101a. (1) Whenever a prosecution is brought against any person under this Act or The Liquor License Act for an offence of which he has been previously convicted and for which a different or greater penalty is imposed in the case of a second or any subsequent offence, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to prosecute as for a second or subsequent offence according to the fact.

(2) Any Inspector who knowingly or wilfully violates the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50.

Technicalities

In some cases difficulties have been encountered in times past under Local Option legislation because of the quashing of by-laws upon some legal technicality after their having been approved of by the electors. Difficulties have also arisen in the work of enforcement be-

cause of mistakes made by magistrates and other officers in the use of the various legal forms, or by mistakes in other details, and convictions have been quashed, although law-breaking was clearly proved.

To remove these difficulties, the On-

tario Liquor License Act has been amended so as to prevent the continuance of license where the requisite number of people have voted against it, and to secure the punishment of offenders when the evidence given in court clearly shows their guilt. The sections of the Act which embody these important safeguards are the following:

The Quashing of By-laws Must not Defeat the Will of the People

143a. Where a by-law submitted to the electors under the provisions of Sub-section 1 of Section 141 of this Act is declared by the Clerk or other Returning Officer, to have received the assent of three-fifths of the electors voting thereon and is after such declaration quashed or set aside, or held to be invalid or illegal, or where such by-law after having been declared not to have received the assent of three-fifths of the electors, is held upon a scrutiny to have received such assent and is subsequently quashed or held to be invalid or illegal no tavern or shop license shall be issued in the

municipality in which the by-law was submitted after the date of such submission and until the first day of May in the year in which a repealing by-law might have been submitted to the electors had the first-mentioned by-law been declared valid, without the written consent of the Minister first had and obtained. This section shall be held to apply to all by-laws submitted to the electors since the 31st day of December, 1906.

Convictions May not be Quashed upon Mere Technicalities

105. (1) No conviction or warrant enforcing the same or other process or proceeding under this Act shall be held insufficient or invalid by reason of any variance between the information or conviction, or by reason of any other defect in form or substance, provided it can be understood from such conviction, warrant, process or proceeding that the same was made for an offence against some provision of this Act, within the jurisdiction of the Justice or Justices who made or signed the same, and provided there is evidence to prove such offence.

Legal Requirements for Local Option By-laws

It is exceedingly important to have all details connected with the passing of a Local Option by-law carefully watched so that the law may be fully complied with. Not infrequently Local Option by-laws have been declared invalid by the courts, because of some neglect or mistake in the action of the council or the election officials in connection with their duties. Unfortunately, in such cases, the consequences of the mistakes fall upon the municipality, which is deprived of the legislation for which the people voted; and temperance workers are badly disappointed by being deprived of victory for which they worked hard and which they honestly won.

It is desirable, if possible, to have

on the committee some good lawyer, friendly to the cause, who will advise concerning the work as it proceeds. A careful reading and observance of the following statements will, however, prevent any serious mistake on the part of those interested in the passing of the by-law.

Petitioning

The first technical detail to be carefully observed is the filing of petitions in proper time. A petition must be delivered to the municipal clerk on or before the first day of November, or if the first of November is a Sunday or a public holiday, then on or before the last day of October.

A council is not obliged to grant the

prayer of a petition if it is not filed in time, no matter how largely the petition may be signed.

The council may pass and submit a Local Option by-law even if a petition is not filed in time, or if no petition at all is filed, and such passing and the voting upon the by-law would be quite legal, provided all other details of the law are complied with. It is safer, however, to run no risk in the matter. The submission of the by-law is ensured by the proper filing of a sufficient petition.

Council Action

A municipal council may give a Local Option by-law its first and second reading at any time during the year before the voting, provided that this is done in sufficient time to permit of proper advertising of the by-law. It is desirable to have the first and second reading in good time.

The form of by-law supplied by the Alliance is the best form to use. It has stood the test of many court trials. If the council does not use this form, but adopts some other, then a copy of the by-law should be sent by the temperance workers to the Alliance Secretary, so that competent friends of the cause may carefully examine it and make sure that the wording of it is full and legal.

Procedure

The most important provisions of the Municipal Act with which it is necessary to comply are those of Section 338. By-laws have frequently been quashed because the provisions of this section have not been carefully observed. If they are followed the by-law will be safe. Every clause of Section 338 ought, therefore, to be carefully studied. It is in full as follows:

In case a by-law requires the assent

of the electors of a municipality before the final passing thereof, the following proceedings shall, except in cases otherwise provided for, be taken for ascertaining such assent:

(1) The council shall, by the by-law, fix the day and hour for taking the vote of the electors, and the places in the municipality for the purpose, as the council in their discretion deem best, and where the votes are to be taken at more than one place, shall name a deputy returning officer to take the votes at every such place. The day so fixed for taking the votes shall not be less than three, nor more than five weeks after the first publication of the proposed by-law.

(2) The council shall, before the passing of the proposed by-law, publish a copy thereof in some public newspaper published either within the municipality or in the county town, or in a public newspaper published in an adjoining or neighboring local municipality, as the council may designate by resolution; and the publication, shall, for the purpose aforesaid, be continued in at least one number of such paper each week for three successive weeks; and the council shall put up a copy of the by-law at four or more public places in the municipality.

(3) Appended to each copy so published shall be a notice, signed by the clerk of the council, stating that the copy is a true copy of a proposed by-law which has been taken into consideration, and which will be finally passed by the council (in the event of the assent of the electors being obtained thereto), after one month from the first publication in the newspaper, stating the date of the first publication, and that at the hour, day and place or places therein fixed for taking the votes of the electors, the polls will be held.

We would call special attention to the following points in the above provisions:

Advertising

The by-law must be published in at least one number of a local paper each week for three successive weeks. It will not do for the publication to appear, a week to be skipped, and then

the advertisement to appear again, but the publication must be as the law says, "three successive weeks."

The council should designate by resolution what paper the publication is to appear in.

The first publication must be not more than five nor less than three weeks before the day of voting. The municipality elections in 1910 will be held on January 3. The first publication, therefore, of Local Option by-laws, to be then voted upon, must not be made before November 29, and should not be later than December 11.

Posting

A copy of the by-law must be posted in four or more public places in the municipality. It is by far the safer plan to make it more than four; in fact, the by-law should be freely posted, and it would be well if a number of the workers would note four or more public places where copies of the by-law have been posted, so they would be able to testify that they saw the notices, if need should arise for them to do so.

Appointment of Scrutineers

In the Local Option by-law as passed by the council, will be found a clause fixing a time and place at which the clerk of the council, after the voting, will sum up the votes for and against the by-law; and also a clause fixing a time and place, before the voting, at which the Mayor or Reeve will appoint persons to act as scrutineers at the polling places, and at the summing up of the votes. The sections of the Municipal Act which make this necessary are the following:

341. The council shall, by the by-law, fix a time when, and a place where, the clerk of the council which proposed the by-law is to sum up the number of votes given for and against

the by-law, and a time and place for the appointment of persons to attend at the various polling places, and at the final summing up of the votes by the clerk respectively, on behalf of the persons interested in, and promoting or opposing the passing of the by-law respectively.

342. At the time and place named, the head of the municipality shall appoint in writing signed by him, two persons to attend at the final summing up of the votes, and one person to attend at each polling place on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of promoting the passing of the by-law, and a like number on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of opposing the passing of the by-law.

It is very desirable that the scrutineers who will act should attend at the time and place fixed to receive their appointments. The committee should appoint them in good time and make sure that they attend, as provided for by the law.

If, however, any of them should fail to do so, he may, nevertheless, act as scrutineer if he goes to the polling place in time and makes the necessary declaration before the Deputy Returning Officer. This is provided for in Section 345, which is as follows:

345. In the absence of any person authorized as aforesaid, to attend at a polling place, or at the final summing up of the votes, any elector in the same interest as the person so absent may, upon making and subscribing, before the deputy returning officer at the polling place, or before the clerk of the municipality, a declaration in the form of Schedule K to this Act, be admitted to the polling place to act for the person so absent.

Third Reading

The third reading of Local Option by-laws must be after one month from the first publication, and should be within six weeks of the day of voting.

Objection has been taken in the courts to the passing of a by-law within two weeks of the time of vot-

ing, and although the judges have held that this is not sufficient to invalidate the law, yet if it came in conjunction with other irregularities it might be deemed sufficient. It is well, therefore, that the third reading of a by-law carried on January 8rd, 1910, should take place between January 17th and February 12th, 1910.

Other Details

Observance of the foregoing instruc-

tions, and use of the petition and by-law forms which the Alliance supplies to workers without charge, will prevent mistakes that have resulted in the quashing of a number of Local Option by-laws. Committees ought to keep in touch with the Alliance office, and write the Alliance Secretary for information or advice concerning any point or procedure about which they have any uncertainty.

Who May Vote

The Ontario Local Option law which will be found elsewhere set out in full, provides that a Local Option by-law before being finally passed, must be approved "by the electors of the municipality" in which it is to take effect.

The courts have definitely decided that the words "electors of the municipality" are to be construed as meaning such persons in a municipality as would be entitled to vote in an election for members of the municipal council.

A municipal elector must be a British subject not less than twenty-one years of age. His name must be on part one or part two of the voter's list of the municipality as finally revised by the county judge. The last revised list is used in the voting.

An unmarried woman, either a spinster or a widow, may have her name on the list and may vote if she is otherwise possessed of the necessary qualifications.

A voter must be qualified in respect of property, either as an owner, a tenant, or a farmer's son, or must be assessed for and pay taxes on an income of not less than \$400.

The property on which an owner

or an occupant qualifies as a voter, must be rated on the last revised assessment roll as having at least the following valuation:

In cities	\$400 00
In towns over 3,000 population.	300 00
In towns not over 3,000	200 00
In townships or villages.....	100 00

If two persons are on the assessment roll as joint owners, they may both have votes provided the value of the property is twice as much as would entitle one person to vote. Similarly three or more joint owners may vote on the same property if its value is sufficient.

If, however, persons are jointly assessed for property not large enough to give each of them a vote, then none of them can vote.

A person assessed as an owner may vote whether he lives in the municipality or not, but a person assessed as an occupant cannot vote unless he lives in the municipality.

If a married man is not assessed himself as an owner or occupant, he may vote upon property so assessed in his wife's name, if of sufficient value.

A person assessed as a farmer's son

may vote along with his father or mother, provided that the property is assessed for an amount sufficient to allow of two votes upon it, so with two or more farmer's sons.

A person assessed as owner, and a person assessed as occupant may both

be on the voter's list in respect of a property assessed at only enough to give one person a vote.

No person is entitled to vote unless he has the requisite qualifications, and also has his name upon the voters' list.

Voters' Lists

We cannot too strongly impress upon our workers the necessity of immediate attention to the preparation of the voters' lists in those municipalities in which there is any possibility of a vote being taken upon a Local Option by-law.

The voters' lists are prepared by the municipal clerk from the assessment roll. The simplest method of securing a place upon the voters' list for the names of persons entitled to be enrolled is to see that they are duly recorded by the municipal assessors.

If this duty is neglected, however, there is a later opportunity for correcting the mistake. After preparation by the clerk, the voters' lists are printed and exposed in post offices, schools, and other public places in the municipality. These printed lists ought to be carefully studied, and note made of any duly qualified persons whose names have been omitted from them.

Appeals may be made for the removal of names that ought not to be on the lists and for the adding of names that ought to have been put on and the names of persons moving into the municipality after the assessment was made.

These appeals must be made after the publication of the lists, within a specified time, which will be duly advertised. They will be heard by the County Judge on a date fixed and announced. There is hardly a municipality in which the lists are not defective because of the absence of names that ought to be entered and because of the enrolling of names of persons not qualified under the law to be enrolled.

It is easy to see how a little inattention on the part of temperance workers may give to the liquor party an enormous advantage in the preparation of the voters' lists. It must be remembered that no person, however fully qualified, will be permitted to vote if his name is omitted from the voters' list.

The result of many a voting is decided in the preparation of the lists. That work is being done at the present time. Earnestly we urge upon all temperance workers to give their attention to this most important matter. Whatever other campaign work is taken up or deferred, this must not be neglected. A small intelligent committee ought to look after the voters' lists in every municipality in the Province of Ontario.

Campaign Literature

Other things being equal, the most successful Local Option campaigns of 1909 will be those in which our workers make the greatest and wisest use of campaign literature.

No other method of reaching men can take the place of the terse and judiciously printed message which comes home with special force. It talks to the reader in his quiet hour, when his attention is not distracted by other matters. It speaks to him calmly, deliberately and forcibly. A spoken sentence is more easily misunderstood than is one in the definite form of printed matter, which can be read and re-read and considered in detail.

The printed statement or argument is not weakened by the personality of someone who conveys it, and whose manner or method may arouse opposition. It talks to the man when he cannot talk back or misconstrue the motive or the meaning that lies behind the statement made.

It stays after it has given its message and repeats it again and again. Impressions that go through the eye are, as a rule, more permanent than those which are received by the ear. They are more carefully considered and judiciously weighed. If they are strong and clear, they are irresistible.

There is a great advantage in distributing literature in the form of a periodical. Newspapers are read by people who will not read tracts or leaflets. The newspaper has in it a freshness and life that makes it at-

tractive and acceptable. Thousands of people read newspapers who do not read any other kind of literature.

Therefore, the Alliance Executive, after careful thought, has decided that one of the most effective methods of supplying workers with useful literature, would be the publication of special issues of *The Pioneer*, devoted mainly to the presentation of information, instruction and argument, that will be useful to Local Option workers, and helpful in convincing electors that it is wise and right to vote for Local Option.

The matter in these special *Pioneers* will be in as attractive and condensed a form as possible. Striking cartoons will arrest the attention and impress truths. Details of the law will be clearly explained.

Reliable evidence will be given of the effect of the operation of Local Option by-laws in municipalities where they are in force. Cogent arguments for bar-room abolition will be presented in interesting and concise form. All the matter published in these special *Pioneers* will be thoroughly reliable and carefully adapted to the progress of the campaign. It will be exactly what workers will desire to put into the hands of persons whose votes they wish to secure for Local Option by-laws.

Quantities of these special issues will be supplied on terms which will make them easily available, and on a plan by which distribution can be done from this office, or may be left to the local workers as those order-

ing may desire. The following is the arrangement:

(1) Copies of any of these special issues will be sent in bulk to any address, all charges prepaid, for

90c. PER HUNDRED.

(2) The papers will be mailed in separate wrappers to individual addresses furnished us, postage prepaid, for

\$2 PER HUNDRED

We will pay the postage on each one and address wrappers, fold and stamp the papers separately, and post them to the individual addresses of the voters.

We strongly recommend the latter method. By it thorough distribution is assured. No one is overlooked. The paper goes directly into the home in an impersonal way.

The committee may simply take the

voters' list, strike off from it the names of those who are absentees and not likely to vote, the names which appear more than once on the list, and the names of those removed from the municipality. Where there are two or more voters in one home, and it is thought one paper will be sufficient, all but one of the names may be struck off. Send this marked list to The Pioneer office and the question of literature distribution is settled for the whole campaign.

Again we would earnestly urge our friends to make the best use of this opportunity to develop sentiment, educate opinion and stir up action in Local Option campaigns.

Orders should be sent in promptly. Address all communications to Ben. H. Spence, 305 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

Suggestions Regarding Public Meetings

1. Wisely-planned and well-managed public meetings are among the most effective agencies for informing and stirring up electors, and rousing in workers and friends a sense of their personal responsibility and the importance of the occasion. They are educative, informing and inspiring.

2. Such meetings are likely to be reported in local newspapers, thus the facts and arguments presented at them reach many people, and impress the public with the strength and importance of the movement.

3. Arrangements for a meeting ought to be completed in good time, and made as perfect as possible, by a small committee, or a few reliable

persons. It is sometimes well to

have a standing committee to plan and direct all campaign meetings.

4. Every meeting ought to be well announced in churches, in schools, and at other meetings. Carefully written announcements ought to be placed in the hands of those who are expected to use them. Hand-bills, newspaper advertising and posters are all helpful.

5. There ought to be certainty that the place of meeting is ready, opened, and properly lighted, in good time, and there should be reliable persons appointed to help in seating the audience, taking collections, and looking after other details.

6. The platform ought to be well prepared, with sufficient seats, a

table, and some flowers or other simple decoration. Plans should be made for having on the platform the local clergymen, other public men, and leading workers. All singers or others who take part should be given seats convenient to the platform.

7. Newspapers ought to be invited to send reporters, and care taken that tables and seats for these reporters are provided, and placed where hearing will be good and light plentiful.

8. If the audience does not fill the hall or church, those present ought to be requested to sit at the front. Empty seats between speakers and hearers have a bad effect.

9. A chairman ought to be selected who has influence, who is at home in public business, who has a good voice, and who is generally respected. He ought to be chosen in good time, and to have a complete programme, and be introduced to all speakers before the meeting begins.

10. If a meeting is in a church, the pastor ought to have prominence, either as the chairman, or as a speaker, or a leader in the opening exercises.

11. Opening exercises ought to be brief, but bright, including a rousing hymn or chorus in which the audience can take part.

12. A choir will be helpful. Short, suitable musical selections between addresses may make the meeting more enjoyable, and the speeches more impressive and effective. Singing by children, or a good solo, or a short, well-rendered recitation, may be useful; but such matters ought to take very little time, so as not to interfere with the addresses, which are the important feature.

13. There ought to be several speakers, but most of the addresses should be brief. As a rule the interest of the meeting ought to centre around a longer address by a well-posted, experienced speaker, but circumstances must decide what is best in each case. Sometimes the speakers may divide among themselves the subjects to be discussed. All addresses ought to be lively and bright.

14. Arrangements with speakers should be definite. If one is to come from a distance, the time of his arrival should be known, and arrangements made to have him met, entertained, brought to the meeting, and given full information about the local situation.

15. Discussion is often useful, especially if the meeting is in a public hall. Good is also often accomplished by inviting questions. Any opposition speech or asking of questions ought to come early in the meeting, and always before the principal address, and arrangements made for some speakers competent to deal with any arguments or enquiries.

16. Every speaker ought to know that he will be called upon in good time. Calling upon unprepared persons is often both unfair and unprofitable. A speaker ought to know that he is to speak, and ought to make himself familiar with the subject he is to discuss.

17. The meeting ought not to be so long as to become wearisome. Every address ought to be pointed and bright. Hackneyed recitations should be avoided, and also injudicious or extravagant speakers. The interest ought to be kept up till the end, when the meeting should be closed promptly and orderly.

The Extent of Prohibition in Canada

Temperance sentiment in the Dominion of Canada is exceedingly strong. It has found expression in the plebiscites that have been taken in different Provinces, and in the Dominion as a whole. It has found practical embodiment in the Canada Temperance Act, and in Local Option legislation enacted by every Province except one, as well as in action of municipal councils and electors in using these laws for the local suppression of retail liquor-selling.

It is to some people a matter of surprise that the admittedly strong prohibition sentiment of a great majority of the electors, has not resulted in a larger representation in Parliament and Legislatures of men who are avowed prohibitionists.

Notwithstanding this fact, substantial progress has been made in the exclusion of the liquor traffic from large areas. Under Dominion legislation the traffic is totally prohibited in the great areas of the North West territories, which lie outside the organized Provinces. Liquor-selling is also prohibited in the neighborhood of public works. The facts concerning the practical operation of prohibitory legislation in different Provinces may be summarized as follows:

The Province of Prince Edward Island has a law of Provincial Prohibition, enacted by the Provincial Legislature, under which no retail liquor-selling is permitted in any part of the Province.

In Nova Scotia a number of counties are under the operation of the Canada Temperance Act. It is very difficult to obtain a license under the provincial

law, even in counties in which the Canada Temperance Act has not been adopted. There are eighteen counties in the Province, in only three of which, namely, Cape Breton, Richmond and Halifax, are liquor licenses issued, and the whole number of licenses in the Province outside the city of Halifax is very small.

In the Province of New Brunswick there are fourteen counties and three cities. The Canada Temperance Act is in operation in nine of the counties and two of the cities, so that the area in which licenses may be issued is comparatively limited.

In the Province of Quebec the parish is the smallest municipality unit, and parish councils have authority to pass Local Option by-laws. The latest statistics available give the total number of parishes as 1008, and show 664 of them to be under Local Option by-laws, leaving only 334 parishes in which liquor licenses are permitted.

In the Province of Ontario there are 806 municipalities—cities, towns, villages and townships. On May 1st, 1909, there were 199 of these in which liquor licenses were prohibited by Local Option by-laws. There were 135 other municipalities in which no licenses were issued. This makes a total of 334 municipalities under prohibition, leaving 472 under license.

In the Province of Manitoba there are 130 municipalities. In 35 of these Local Option by-laws have been carried and are now in force. In 30 of the others no licenses are issued. The Province has thus 65 municipalities under prohibition and 65 that permit liquor-selling.

The new Provinces of Saskatchewan

and Alberta have provisions in their liquor laws authorizing local action of electors to secure the abolition of all liquor-selling. They also contain provisions under which no one can obtain a liquor license without securing the written consent of a very large proportion of the electors in the neighborhood in which he wishes to sell liquor. Because of this latter feature of these laws, there are comparatively few licenses in operation, and although the Local Option voting powers of the electors have not yet been exercised,

the rural portions of these provinces are practically free from any authorized sale of intoxicating liquor.

The Province of British Columbia is the only one which has not a Provincial Local Option law. At the present time there is a widespread and vigorous movement to secure the enactment of such legislation, and that movement bids fair to be successful at an early date. The Province, as a whole, is sparsely settled, and there are very few liquor licenses outside the cities and towns.

United States Prohibition

The extent of the territory under prohibition in the United States is continually increasing. Public sentiment against the liquor evil is steadily growing, and bids fair to sweep the traffic in intoxicating beverages out of existence. The beginning of the present year is a standpoint in time from which to survey the position of this wonderful sweep. The conditions that then prevailed were ably summed up by Dr. F. C. Inglehart in the American "Review of Reviews" for May. His article is full of encouragement and interest to all friends of the temperance cause. With the addition of sub-headings to make its statement clearer, it is as follows:

The revolt against the liquor traffic seems to be world-wide. The fight against it in Europe is nearly as fierce as it is in this country. Finland abolished intoxicants by a vote of its Parliament. Iceland adopted national prohibition in September last. The Duma of Russia ordered the removal of the royal eagle from the vodka bottles, and the substitution of the skull and cross bones, the symbols of death, and the word poison written in large letters beneath them as a warning to

the people. In Paris there are placards placed on the bulletin boards saying that "whoever puts alcohol in his mouth takes out his brains, his money, his health, his happiness." Government statistics in England show a decrease of thirty million dollars' worth of intoxicants in the consumption during the year 1908.

In the United States

The temperance revolution in this country continues with unabated energy. Eleven thousand saloons were put out of business during the year 1908, and as many more in 1907. At that rate of decrease it would require but twenty years to abolish all the saloons of the country.

The Southern Sweep

About eighteen of the twenty millions of the people of the Southern States have already outlawed the saloons. In New York City alone there are one thousand more saloons than in all the fourteen Southern States, and it looks as though within the coming five years every State in that section would vote the saloon out of existence.

North Carolina

On May, 6th, 1908, North Carolina followed her sister States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, in the

adoption of State prohibition, by a popular vote.

The campaign was a notable one, participated in by Governor Glenn, the two United States Senators, and every member of Congress, all of whom stood against the saloon, securing a majority of 42,000 votes.

Tennessee

The fight for prohibition in 1909 was begun by Tennessee, following the example of her old mother State, North Carolina, passing a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicants by a vote of 24 to 13 in the Senate, and 62 to 36 in the House. It was vetoed by the Governor, and passed over his objection by the same vote in the Senate, and by the loss of but one vote in the House. This bill went into effect the first day of July, 1909, at which time every saloon in the State closed its doors. A more drastic bill to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants in the State, which is to take effect on January 1, 1910, was carried in both branches of the Legislature and was passed again over the Governor's veto, and is now a law.

South Carolina

In South Carolina each county having a dispensary will vote on the question of option between the county dispensary and prohibition in August of this year.

Florida

Thirty-six of the forty-six counties of Florida, including 525,000 of the 650,000 of population, have abolished the saloon. There are only 330 saloons in the entire State, and from the organization of the present Legislature it seems probable that State-wide prohibition will be adopted at once.

Louisiana

Louisiana has more than 32,000 square miles of "dry" territory, and six entire parishes were placed in the anti-saloon license column during the past year.

Arkansas

Fifty-nine out of the seventy-nine counties of Arkansas are "dry," and 1,612,000 of the 1,750,700 of the people in the State are living in territory

where the drink traffic is forbidden. There are only 317 saloons in the whole State left, which must give way to the inevitable public verdict against the business.

Texas

During the past year 800 saloons were driven out of Texas, and fifteen new counties voted no-license. Of the 243 counties, 150 are "dry," sixty-six part "wet," and twenty-five license the saloon. Two hundred thousand of the 267,000 square miles of the State is "dry" territory, containing a population of 3,000,000 people. State-wide prohibition will be a certainty in the near future.

Virginia

In Virginia during the past year 400 liquor places were put out of business. Seventy-one of the 100 counties in the State have not a licensed saloon.

West Virginia

The temperance people of West Virginia lost in their battle before the Senate which recently adjourned, losing two propositions: first, the amendment to the constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, and also one for county Local Option. There are 700,000 of the 1,200,000 people of this State who live in territory where the saloon is forbidden. Thirty-three counties out of the fifty-five in the State are entirely "dry."

Kentucky

In Kentucky one more county has been added to the "dry" column, making 96 out of the 119 counties in the State.

Missouri

Missouri has made decided progress during the past year. There are now fifty "dry" counties in the State, including their municipalities, while twenty-seven other counties have abolished the saloon under the county-option law, which exempts cities of 2,500 population and more from its operation.

In the Middle West

The fires of prohibition that have been burning in the cotton-fields of the South have crossed Mason's and

Dixon's Line and caught in the meadows, the corn-fields, and wheat-fields of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and other Northern States, and are burning as fiercely as they have been in the South.

Illinois

Illinois, the third State in the Union in wealth, population, and importance, never gave its people the benefit of a Local Option law until last year, when the people voted in 1,300 towns, 1,000 of which went "dry."

Indiana

The temperance movement in Indiana is about as vigorous as in any of the Southern States. The Remonstrance law had cleared the saloon from two-thirds of the geographical area of the State. Of the 36,300 square miles of territory, 26,170 had been made "dry," and about 1,600,000 of the population out of the 2,600,000 were living in "dry" territory. Governor Hanley called a special session of the Legislature in September last, which passed a Local Option law with the county as the unit, under which the people are making Indiana a prohibitory State as rapidly as they can get to the polls. Under the old law twenty entire counties had gone "dry." Since last autumn forty-three more had joined their company, making sixty-three of the ninety-two counties in the State which are entirely "dry," and it is understood that but one county of all the forty-four recently voting has gone "wet."

Ohio

The revolution in Ohio is just as marked as in Indiana, and just as enthusiastic as in any of the Southern States. The Anti-Saloon League, which was born in that State, removed the saloon from large districts in the State by one form of Local Option or another, but a Local Option bill for the county as the unit was passed by the Legislature, under whose provisions voting has been going on since last autumn, with results that have startled the nation.

The saloon had been removed from five entire counties under the previous laws, but since last September sixty-three counties have voted on the sub-

ject, fifty-eight of which have abolished the saloon, and only nine counties have licensed it, so that, of the eighty-eight entire counties of the State, sixty-three have gone "dry," and nine have gone "wet." Many of the contests were notable, especially the one in Clark County, which contains Springfield, with a population of 42,000, polling a vote of almost 19,000, which went "dry" by 139 majority.

The Legislature this year passed two laws strengthening the Local Option law; one preventing agents from soliciting orders for liquor in "dry" territory, the other providing for the appointment of secret-service men in each county in the State to assist the prosecuting attorney in securing evidence of the illegal sale of liquor. These measures were desperately fought by the liquor men, who were finally overcome.

Michigan

One year ago there was but one county entirely "dry" in the State of Michigan. Early last month, after one of the fiercest fights in the history of the State, Local Option elections were held in twenty-seven counties, twenty of which went "dry," closing at one stroke 600 saloons and 10 breweries.

Nebraska

After a tremendous struggle, the Nebraska Legislature at its last session passed the Daylight Sale Bill, permitting the sale of liquor only between the hours of 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Iowa

The Legislature of Iowa, on the eve of adjournment, passed two bills unfriendly to the liquor interests, one limiting the number of saloons to one to one thousand of the population in cities, the other requiring druggists to file with the auditor of the county signed applications for liquor.

Washington

The State of Washington has just passed a County Option law, excluding municipalities of 2,500 or more, which have a separate option of their own.

Three Others

The Legislature of Idaho has this year passed a very strong Local Option law.

Both branches of the Legislature of Utah passed a County Option bill, but just at the last of the session, when too late for a remedy, the Governor vetoed the bill.

Prohibition was the main issue in the municipal elections held in Colorado, outside of Denver, early in April. The Anti-Saloon party generally was successful.

Local Option in New York

A Local Option bill for cities as a whole is pending before the New York State Legislature. The present liquor law of the State permits Local Option for towns, under which elections have been held this year, resulting in a net increase of thirty "dry" towns. About 330 towns in the State are "dry," about 320 "wet," and the rest are part "wet" and part "dry." The Committee of fourteen introduced a bill at Albany, providing among other things for the opening of saloons in cities of the first class during certain hours on Sunday, which was promptly killed in the Senate Committee. Yates County, by a vote on February 23rd, carried all the towns in its territory against the saloon, and became the first and only entirely "dry" county in the State.

In New England

Recent elections in Connecticut have abolished the liquor traffic from 3,000 square miles of territory, closing 300 saloons during the year.

Massachusetts has gained ten municipalities for the "dry" column.

During 1908, 429 saloons were driven out of Rhode Island.

Important Federal Legislation

For several years the temperance people have undertaken to secure an amendment to the Interstate Commerce law, forbidding the importation of intoxicating liquors into territory made "dry" by State legislation, and have failed.

On February 17th last there was incorporated into the penal code of the United States the Interstate Liquor Shipment bill, introduced by Repre-

sentatives Humphreys, of Mississippi, and Miller of Kansas. It is considered by many the most important temperance legislation since the passage of the Wilson law in 1890. This bill does three things: (1) It prohibits C.O.D. shipments. (2) It prohibits delivery to fictitious consignees. (3) It requires that all packages of liquor for interstate shipment shall be plainly marked, designating the contents and consignee.

The bill was in grave danger and would have been killed in the committee had it not been that Speaker Cannon obstinately demanded its passage and then voted for it upon the floor. This law, while it will not do all that the friends of temperance might desire, will go a long way toward correcting the abuse that the liquor dealers have practised upon the citizens of the States that have prohibited the drink traffic, and will pave the way for further relief which the people of the States may demand in the future.

Fighting for Its Life

Almost all of the Legislatures meeting during the present year have had bills relating in some way to the liquor traffic. Very few of these bills showing any friendliness to the saloon have been allowed to become laws. A recent editorial in Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, written by T. M. Gilmore, the president of the National Model License League, expresses the opinion of many liquor dealers upon the present temperance revolution. It says:

The Anti-Saloon League is backed by able men and plenty of money. In the last eighteen months the business we represent has been outlawed in the States of Oklahoma, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and it is now facing destruction in West Virginia, Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Utah and Idaho. The saloon is fighting for its life in practically every State in the Union.

Talk That Does not Take

The liquor dealers strenuously insist that "prohibition does not prohibit," and their literature, which is

cattered broadcast among the church people as well as others, claims the failure of the prohibitory laws in the States having them. They insist that the more the traffic is prohibited the more liquor is consumed, and that hypocrisy and disrespect for laws are fostered, and yet the States that have adopted prohibition seem to be very well pleased with their legislation, none of them having surrendered to license, and other States in pretty rapid succession are joining their ranks.

In Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota at the last election, governors were chosen on platforms not only declaring for State-wide prohibition, but for a rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law; while in Georgia, Oklahoma, and Alabama the anti-saloon forces have held their own, preventing legislation which would in any way weaken the State prohibitory laws.

The Economic Argument

No good result can come from a small cause. There are powerful causes that are putting the saloon out of business. More and more the economic argument is influencing voters to abolish the saloon. The man who frequents the saloon is not so strong in body, nor intellectually so keen, nor professionally or industrially so efficient as the man who does not. A man who has no scruples on the subject, but has good common sense soon discovers that he is handicapped in the heated competition of life when he becomes a patron of the saloon.

Railway Action

The New York Central, the Lackawanna, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Wabash, the Rock Island, the Great Northern, and other railroad systems have adopted the following rule: "The use of intoxicants by employees, while on duty, is prohibited. Their habitual use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal."

The Michigan State law will not permit a man who is not a total abstainer to have anything to do with the running of trains. The premium

on temperance in railroad circles is so great that 25,000 employees of the Northwestern Railroad signed a pledge of total abstinence at one time.

Drinkers not Wanted

Business houses generally discriminate against the drinker in the employment of men. The United States Commissioner of Labor sent a note of inquiry to 7,000 concerns employing labor; 5,363 of them responded that they took the drink question very much into account in hiring men, and that they had to be the more careful in selecting responsible help because the law held them liable for injuries caused by accident. The young man of ambition and hope who wants to get into a good place and succeed in it knows full well that he must stay away from the saloon. This business argument sends hundreds of thousands of employees into the ranks of those who are fighting the traffic.

A Tremendous Waste

The people paid last year a billion dollars for intoxicating drink, \$108,000,000 more than for all the necessities of life, and it is a protest against this colossal material waste and a desire to divert some of the drink money to better uses that has prompted many to vote no-license in the campaigns. The billion dollars paid over the counter for drink for the year is only about half of the material damage the traffic causes, requiring institutions to be maintained by the public.

It Does not Pay

The large amounts of money paid into the treasuries of States and municipalities by the liquor-dealers are no compensation for the material as well as the moral waste in the community, and while there are many friends of law and order who vote for license because they think the saloon ought to be made to pay a part of the price of its public injury, the people are getting to believe more and more each year that the damage of the saloon is too great, and they are unwilling to tolerate it, voting "no" on the propositions to permit it.

As It Should Be

The sentimental and moral argument for the removal of the saloon is more powerful with the average voter in the "wet and dry" campaigns than the economic one, strong as it is.

The Bar-room Must Go

The liquor men have untold wealth at their disposal; the ablest minds in the nation are employed as their attorneys. They have lobbyists at the sessions of every State Legislature and National Congress; they have politicians of both parties in every State and city who can be relied upon to promote their interests.

They have an army of 200,000 saloon-keepers, and more than that of loyal patrons; millions of dollars are spent in advertisements and in their literary department each year; and their fight will be desperate and prolonged.

But the self-interest and conscience of the nation are against them, and unless there shall be some reformation in the liquor traffic, which seems now impossible, or if there should occur no disagreement or disintegration among the temperance forces now so united, it is likely that within a generation the saloon, as we see it to-day, will have passed away.

Prohibition in Other Countries

The Twelfth International Congress against alcoholism held this year in London, England, was in itself a demonstration of the world-wide interest in the temperance cause, and the reports presented and statements made, gave evidence of the almost universal growth of sentiment in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic by law. Omitting in this article references to Canada and the United States, we clip from reports of the Congress and other Associated Prohibition Press records the following items, showing something of the progress made in other lands.

Germany

As a result of the earnest and self-sacrificing efforts of eminent German scientists, who have sounded wide the alarm at the rising tide of intemperance in Germany, a powerful total abstinence movement is developing by leaps and bounds. In 1903, according to the best authorities in Germany, there were 35,000 members of the various temperance societies in Germany. This membership has increased to 55,000 in 1905, and according to the "Internationale Monatsschrift," December, 1908, there were 86,000 members in these same organizations at that

date. In addition to this, there are thousands of boys and girls enlisted in juvenile Temperance Societies.

Germany is just now the scene of a novel defensive campaign, which is being carried on by the Berlin Association of Wine Merchants. On the tables of fashionable restaurants and cafes throughout Berlin, folders are making their appearance bearing the bold-face legend, "Wine is health," and advocating its use.

France

The terrible prevalence of intemperance among the masses of the French people, especially in wine-making districts, has aroused some of the ablest scientists and public men to energetic espousal of the temperance movement.

The latest development is a strong and aggressive anti-alcohol group in the chamber of Deputies. M. Joseph Reinach is the leader of this section of the French Parliament, and in a ringing speech, recently delivered in the chamber, urged the abolition of the whole absinthe industry, even going so far as to declare that France could easily afford to indemnify the manufacturers of that poisonous beverage in order to rid the nation of the curse.

Temperance instruction is now a prominent feature of the French Educational system.

Belgium

"The drink bill of Belgium is more than one billion francs (\$200,000,000). What a joy it would be if we could have half of this sum for ensuring our workmen an honorable old-age pension," exclaimed Cardinal Mercier, in a powerful address at Liege, Belgium, last December.

Referring to well-authenticated figures, Cardinal Mercier notes that the proportion of alcoholics among those condemned for crimes in Belgium in the year 1895 was 45 per cent.; in 1896, 50 per cent. Among the worst criminals, the total proportion of alcoholics was 44 per cent.

"Educate public opinion and prepare the way for the intervention of the law," Cardinal Mercier urges, as the practical steps to be taken. "This is your task," he exclaims, "physicians, magistrates, priests, publicists, fathers, young men and young women. Let us preserve childhood. Preserve it as it should be, reared by the triple co-operation of the parents, who have the chief responsibility, of the teacher, and the priest."

Norway

Local Option Prohibition prevails over a great deal of the Kingdom of Norway. Fifty years ago, states the "Scientific Temperance Federation," in their June publication, Norway consumed 20 litres of strong drink per capita; to-day, the consumption has fallen to two litres per capita. A remarkable advance in the health of military recruits is one significant evidence of the official results.

According to the latest figures, there are forty daily newspapers which strongly advocate total abstinence principles in Norway.

Sweden

This country has made great progress in the suppression of the liquor traffic on the Local Option plan as well as in repressing it by the Company System.

Sweden is now in the forefront of the nations in the battle against intemperance and the liquor traffic. In the present Swedish Parliament there are 138 "teetotalers," including 136 in the Second Chamber, and two in the

First. Thirty-six of these are Good Templars, according to the "Watchword," Birmingham, England, June 12, 1909.

The Swedish Riksdag has appropriated \$2,800 to the Central Temperance Education League, to be used in promoting anti-alcoholic instruction in the schools in 1909.

Remarkable temperance progress is noticeable in the press, there now being 77 daily papers in Sweden representing total abstinence principles, and, in addition, at least 18 other daily newspapers which refuse to insert advertising relating to liquor. There are now one half million known teetotalers in Sweden.

Denmark

A petition asking for the passage of a local prohibition law permitting the people of individual districts to vote on the liquor question, has just been presented to the Minister of the Interior of Denmark signed by 446,000 people.

It is claimed that if this petition is passed, Denmark will soon be nine-tenths prohibition.

There are said to be about 170,000 organized teetotalers in Denmark, and a daily temperance paper is already published in Aarhus, which is called "Afholdedagbladet Reform."

The self-governing Danish Colonies of Iceland and the Faroe Islands, are under total prohibition.

Switzerland

There is an energetic coterie of reformers in Switzerland, pressing for advanced public sentiment and legislation against the liquor habit and the liquor trade.

The overwhelming adoption by popular referendum of the recent law for national prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of absinthe in Switzerland, has in itself been an inspiration to the cause, not only in that republic, but throughout the world.

Finland

The Grand Duchy of Finland is part of the Russian Empire, its Parliament, to which women as well as men are elected, has passed a law of total prohibition, which, however, the Czar has

refused to sign, and in a determined effort to secure their object three hundred thousand persons, it is said, have leagued themselves together to abstain from drinking all spirituous liquors for several months, commencing June 1, 1909.

Austria

The First National Anti-Alcohol Congress ever held in Austria, has recently convened in Vienna. This movement is said to be particularly strong among the Slavic population. In Hungary, the reform is in the higher social circles, especially among the women.

India

"The revenue derived by the Indian Government from the sale of intoxicants has increased from £1,561,000 in 1874-1875, to the enormous figure of £6,342,000 in 1908-1909," says the "Watchword," June 19. No wonder that temperance sentiment is rapidly growing in that tremendous division of the British Empire. "The Royal Army Temperance Association counts for its members in India 30,000 out of the 70,000 men now enlisted in the British military in that country," declared Sir George White, in a recent address at Edinburgh, May 25. The last meeting of the Council of the Association was held in Simla, Tuesday, May 11, Lord Kitchener presiding.

West and South Africa

The West African Colonies of Great Britain are being stirred with a notable inquiry into the terrible results of the liquor traffic in that section, which up to this time has been permitted with scarcely any restriction.

A Government Commission on the liquor traffic opened an exhaustive enquiry of conditions at Lagos, April 27th.

The Transvaal is making definite progress in the temperance reform, the Educational Code just issued making the teaching of temperance principles compulsory in the public schools of that country.

New Zealand

In New Zealand women as well as men have a right to vote, and splendid progress toward complete emancipation from the grip of the drink trade

is manifest. The no-license vote has risen from 98,312 in 1896, to about 230,000 in 1908. One-seventh of the colony is under local prohibition. Reduction of licenses has been carried in several districts and liquor bars have been banished from all the railway refreshment rooms.

In an interview in the "London Daily News," May 10, with Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of New Zealand, that official gave this remarkable comparison as showing the convicted prisoners received in gaol per 10,000 of population, under twenty years of age, for the years 1887, 1892, 1902 and 1907:

1887	3.69
1892	2.18
1902	1.37
1907	1.20

Australia

The different States of the Australian Commonwealth are making rapid progress in prohibitory legislation, most of them following the methods that have been adopted in New Zealand. Like New Zealand also some of these States allow women to vote on the same terms as men and this fact gives moral reform workers special influence and power. The prohibitives in Australia hope to bring the whole commonwealth under legislation absolutely prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

Panama

A remarkable record, with the almost complete absence of crime among the laborers of the Panama Canal zone, who are said to include 32 nationalities, is reported in the "London Times" by Sir Harry Johnson. "No alcohol," writes Sir Harry, "is sold by the Canal Commission at its hotels or boarding houses. The grog stores of Panama and Colon account for a large number of deaths among the American and Scandinavian employees."

South America

"El Alcoholismo" a book of nearly 200 pages, covering the truth about alcohol from the physiological, sociological, legal and educational points of view, has just been published by Victor Delfino, of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

In a pointed introduction, Dr. Scoser-

its says: "In our countries on the Plata the anti-alcohol campaign has not yet been organized, although it is needed. The reason the evil is ignored is because no one has studied it in the light of social science, with statistics at hand. God grant that there may be a cry of alarm and opportunity for

study and local investigations that will reveal to society the magnitude of the evil."

The Hygienic Section of the Scientific Congress recently held in Santiago, Chili, voted for a law demanding that anti-alcoholic instruction be made obligatory.

The Economics of the Drink Question

The following series of articles is intended to show to some extent how the liquor traffic affects Canada financially. It is well known that the drink habit and the drink traffic, working together, are responsible for much waste of wealth, and this waste not only involves the impoverishment of the liquor consumers, but the impoverishment of the country as a whole.

When attention is called to the great expenditure on strong drink it is sometimes said in reply that this amount of money is not destroyed, that it remains and circulates, and, therefore, if some are made poorer by the expenditure, others are made richer and the aggregate wealth of the community is not lessened.

It takes no deep knowledge of economics to demolish this absurdity. The liquor consumers have toiled for the production of the wealth which their money represents, or someone else has toiled for them. If they pay that money for clothing, food purposes, fuel or other necessities or luxuries, they receive value for their toil. The producers of these articles have the money, the purchasers have the goods, and the community possesses the wealth represented by both, or double the amount which the purchasers have invested.

If, on the other hand, the money is spent in drinking, while the liquor

vendors may have the amount of money named, the liquor consumers have absolutely nothing to show for their investment, and there is in the possession of consumers and dealers on the whole only one-half the wealth that existed when the money was otherwise invested.

What applies to the country at large applies also to a municipality. The money spent at the bar by the people of a municipality leaves the local community that much poorer. Money cannot be spent on strong drink without being as really wasted, as absolutely destroyed as if that amount of money or goods were buried in the bottom of the sea, or as if the money were spent in purchasing articles of value and committing them to the flames.

The actual spending of money in intoxicating liquor is not the only waste of wealth chargeable to the drink system. There is serious loss of wealth production through idleness of men who are out of employment because of the drinking habits of themselves or others. There is serious loss through the curtailment of the lives of citizens who, had they lived, might have been factors in the country's wealth production. There is loss through the practical destruction, in liquor manufacture, of large quantities

of grain that would otherwise be among our surplus food products for export. There is loss through misdirection of the labor employed in this destruction. There is loss through the lessening of the market for products of all industries through the impoverishment of consumers. There is loss through the expenditure imposed upon the community in the custody and care of those who are morally, mentally and physically degraded through intemperance.

The business which causes all this waste is used by governmental institutions as a convenient method of raising revenue, because of the facilities it gives for imposing extra taxation on the consumers of drink. These consumers contribute to the direct loss that goes on, and also are required to make special and large contributions for public purposes.

These and some other aspects of the relation of the drink system to the individual and community wealth and poverty, will be presented in the following articles which readers will find worth careful consideration and preservation for future reference.

1. Canada's Drink Bill

The total quantities of intoxicating beverages of different kinds entered for consumption in Canada for the year ending March 30th, 1908, is set out in the following table, compiled from the Government blue books, in which the various items are found:

	Gallons.
Canadian Spirits	3,927,312
Imported Spirits	2,127,478
Canadian Malt Liquors	38,800,380
Imported Malt Liquors	1,086,256
Imported Wines	1,386,235
Total	47,337,661

There is a quantity of native wine manufactured in Canada not included in the foregoing statement. It is not subject to duty. No license is necessary to authorize its sale by wholesale by the manufacturers, nor does it include some apple cider made in Canada. Nevertheless, it is unlawful to sell by retail without a license any native wine or cider which has an alcoholic strength greater than two and a half per cent. of proof spirit. The quantity of native wine and cider manufactured is not large. This article deals only with the liquors which pay customs or excise duties.

The figures for the quantities of intoxicating liquors consumed are definite. The revenue authorities are very careful in their inspection and measurement of the product of distilleries, malt houses and breweries, and in the enumeration of all imported goods. No doubt some intoxicating liquor is smuggled into Canada, or manufactured in Canada, but the quantity must be small.

It is well known that spirits are extensively diluted with water before being sold. The quantity paid for by consumers is, therefore, greater than what is stated in the foregoing table, which sets out the quantities actually paying duty. Therefore the estimate of cost to the consumer is such as to be well within the amount really paid by the purchasers.

The greater part of the liquor consumed in Canada is sold in the form of drinks across the counter in the bar-room. Some people purchase quantities in bulk for consumption at home, and allowance is made for this. For example, take the case of beer: a gallon sold in half-pint drinks at five cents each, would bring eighty

cents, and most of the beer consumed is sold in this way. This estimate puts the average price to the consumer as seventy cents per gallon.

After consultation with experienced men, the following prices have been taken as a reasonable basis for a calculation to ascertain the amount actually paid by the consumers for the quantities of liquor upon which duty is collected:

Canadian Spirits	\$6.00
Imported Spirits	8.00
Canadian Malt Liquors	0.70
Imported Malt Liquors	2.00
Imported Wines	5.00

The application of these estimates to the quantities already quoted will give the following table as the expenditure on intoxicating liquors in the Dominion of Canada for the year:

Canadian Spirits	\$23,563,872
Imported Spirits	17,019,824
Canadian Malt Liquors	27,160,266
Imported Malt Liquors	2,192,512
Imported Wines	6,931,175
Total	\$76,867,649

The official Government estimate of the population of Canada for the year ending March 31st, 1908, was 6,940,554, and the estimate made by the Inland Revenue Department of the quantity of liquor taken for consumption during the year, gives the following as the average for every thousand persons:

Spirits	889 gallons
Beer	5,812 "
Wine	96 "
Total	6,797 gallons

If the total expenditure for drink as above stated is divided by the estimated number of the population, and the quantity of liquor consumed is averaged for each member of the community, the following table is obtained giving the per capita consumption of drink and the expenditure on drink in the Dominion:

Gallons liquor consumed	6,797
Amount paid	\$11.08

2. Drink-Caused Idleness

The interference of the drinking habit with the country's wealth production is very great. The Royal Commission examined a great many employers of labor, and the general testimony of these men was that much time is lost by drinking employees, and that work is frequently interfered with, sometimes seriously, by the absence or incapacity of drinking men.

The loss to the country is, of course, not at all represented by the mere loss of time by men who are regularly employed. The country loses through drink because of the prevention of the production of wealth on account of the persons in jails, in hospitals, in asylums, out of employment, or in any way idle, when intemperance has caused the idleness.

It is also worthy of note, having been stated to the Commission by a number of witnesses, that the working of a gang of men in a factory, or any set of persons who work to a certain extent dependent upon each other, is much interfered with by the absence of some or even of one. This is more and more the case as industrial development progresses, as machinery is being more generally used, and work more and more subdivided. In a high-

ly-organized manufacturing industry, any interference with one part of the work affects the operation of the whole. So, not only those who drink lose time and possibly earnings, but their fellow-employees who do not drink are also losers, and the industry which employs them suffers interference and loss.

There is also an important depreciation of wage-earning capacity on the part of men who habitually drink. They are less qualified for the performance of good work, and what they do is in both quality and quantity inferior to the work of men of sober habits.

The total loss in these various ways aggregates a very large percentage of the otherwise available working power of the community. There is some difficulty in estimating exactly how far this loss extends. The matter was inquired into some years ago by an English Parliamentary committee, the report of which contains the following statements:

"The loss of productive labor in every department of occupation, is to the extent of at least one day in six throughout the kingdom (as testified by witnesses engaged in various manufacturing operations), by which the wealth of the country, created, as it is, chiefly by labor, is retarded or suppressed to the extent of one million of every six that is produced, to say nothing of the constant derangement, imperfection, and destruction in every agricultural and manufacturing process, occasioned by the intemperance and consequent unskillfulness, inattention, and neglect of those affected by intoxication, and producing great in-

jury in our domestic and foreign trade."

Canada suffers less in this way than do Old World countries. The people are more sober. Still the waste is very great. The Hon. Geo. E. Foster and the Hon. Geo. W. Ross both estimated that one-tenth the producing power of the country is destroyed by intemperance. If we fix it still lower, and say, to be safe, that only one-twelfth our working power is lost through intemperance, we shall have a basis from which a calculation may be made.

The results of the work done by our people are shown in the products of our farms, our forests, our fisheries, and our mines, and also in the addition made to the value of the materials that are operated upon in our manufacturing industries. It would not be wise to take the value of the whole product of our factories as an addition to our wealth, for the raw material of one factory is often the product of another, or the result of the labor of the farmer or the lumberman.

There is, however, only one way of producing wealth, and that is by work. All that work produces from a country's natural resources is an addition to the country's wealth. We may, therefore, find what the working power of this country really produces from year to year by adding the value of its natural products to the increase made in the value of material used in manufacturing industries.

The census returns for the year 1901 gave the value of the total annual output of the factories of the Dominion as \$481,053,375. The raw materials used in these factories were valued at \$266,527,858. This leaves us,

then, an addition made to the country's wealth, by the work done in factories, amounting to \$214,525,417.

In another volume of the same census reports, we find an estimate of the value of the natural products of the country, that is, the products of the farms, the forests, the fisheries, and the mines. No doubt the aggregate is greater to-day, but we keep on unassailable ground by taking actual official figures which are not mere estimates. The total amount is estimated at \$511,866,306 for the year.

Here, then, we have two items giving us the greater part of what has been produced by the operation of labor upon material. Of course, these statements are incomplete. They do not take cognizance of the vast amount of useful work performed by commerce in the transportation and distribution of these products of industry. All these processes increase the usefulness and the value of the products dealt with. The results in actual production and in increasing the value of products is not fully represented by the two sums stated, which, however, aggregate \$726,191,723.

According to the estimate that the liquor traffic destroys one-twelfth of our country's wealth-producing power, the amount stated is only eleven-twelfths of what it would be if the liquor habit and the liquor traffic did not interfere with our workers and their work, and our country through loss of liquor-destroyed working power is kept poorer each year by \$60,515,977.

3. Misdirected Labor

As far as enriching the country is concerned, the labor of the men en-

gaged in the liquor business is absolutely thrown away.

The cabinet-maker takes some of the wood that is the raw material of his industry, and turns it into an article of furniture. He has added to the aggregate of the country's wealth the difference between the value of the material and the product.

A storekeeper takes the finished article of furniture, exhibits it for sale, delivers it at the home of his customer where it is of even more value than it was when the cabinet-maker had finished his work. The customer is better off in his ownership of the furniture than he was with the money which it represented.

The storekeeper and the cabinet-maker have added to their possessions the profits of the business done, and for years to come the whole community will be richer by the difference between the value of the raw material in the cabinet-maker's shop and the furniture in the customer's home.

We might illustrate the working out of the same principle in any line of industry. The supply of the community's needs means the benefiting of supplier and supplied, and the community enjoys the results of the work performed.

Now take the liquor-makers and the liquor-sellers. Here is the grain fitted to furnish sustenance, and supply strength to man and beast. The liquor-maker destroys every particle of its value to the community, and turns it into a curse instead of a blessing. The liquor-seller stands behind his bar and hands out to his customers the distiller's product. When the whiskey is drunk, and the whole transaction is completed, we can examine the results. The customer has nothing. There is no sustenance or strength or property

anywhere to represent the material taken for the liquor industry. The consumer's money is divided between the maker and the dealer and the government, but there is no furniture in the customer's home. He is poorer by the full amount that has been transferred to the other parties.

The liquor business adds nothing to the sum of the commonwealth's common wealth. It may result in injured health, shortened lives, disease, poverty, insanity, remorse, or crime, but it has had no material result except the enrichment of some at the expense of others. The work of the liquor-maker and seller is worse than wasted as far as any wealth-producing effect is concerned.

Had the business energy, the judgment the foresight, the physical power, the capital, and the time of these men been invested in almost any other occupation, they would have added to the country's wealth. As it is they are mere parasites, living on a community to which they give nothing in return. Were it not for this liquor system we would be better off by all that the capital and qualifications of the liquor-traffickers would have done for us if employed in some other way.

Rev. Joseph McLeod, D.D., a member of the Dominion Royal Commission on the liquor traffic, estimated that a man was worth to the country \$596 a year. That is, that every worker besides providing for his own maintenance, made at least this addition to the wealth possessed by himself and his fellow-citizens. Let us take an estimate even more conservative still, and count an average man as worth only \$500 a year to the country in which he works. Now, according to the last Dominion census of

manufacturing industries, we had in the year 1905, 3,692 persons employed in production of strong drink. We had in the country at large not less than 5,000 more whose time was given up to the selling of liquor. 8,692 men were worse than idle, who, but for the liquor traffic, would have been helping to make our country better off, and according to the estimate already made, would each have added at least \$500 to the country's wealth. We lose every year the value of the labor of the men engaged in the liquor business, a total loss of not less than \$4,346,000.

But the loss is even greater. We have calculated that an average man's work produced at least enough to maintain himself besides the additional \$500. There was no result from the liquor men's labor with which to maintain them. Their very living had to be taken out of the people who were foolish enough to spend their money for strong drink. Adding to the aggregate loss to the wealth of the country the maintenance of those 8,692 non-producers, at \$300 each, increases the waste by \$2,607,600. These totals combined give us an aggregate of \$6,953,600, which is lost to the country every year by misdirection of the labor of men who ought to be profitable citizens.

4. Drink-Caused Mortality

It is not practicable to ascertain accurately the extent to which the drink habit shortens life. Official reports of the causes of death are not of much help in solving this problem. Deaths are charged to diseases of many kinds, which diseases frequently grow out of intemperate habits.

The carelessness that leads to fatal

accidents is often the result of the dul'ing by drink of the keenness of men's mental faculties.

Drink-caused poverty is the parent of a great mortality.

Recent investigations and deliverances by eminent medical men have given us knowledge of the fact that tuberculosis frequently finds its origin in drinking practices and facilities, and that its progress is accelerated by the same causes.

This applies to many other vital disturbances and weaknesses, which are not directly attributed to strong drink.

In Great Britain and the United States extensive investigations have been made to ascertain how far the death rate of the community was affected by indulgence in strong drink. One method adopted was an inquiry among a large number of physicians as to how many of the deaths for which they gave certificates were traceable directly or indirectly to the drinking habits of the deceased or someone else.

In England, Dr. Norman Kerr undertook such an inquiry "with the avowed object of demonstrating and exposing the falsity of the perpetual teetotal assertion that sixty thousand drunkards die every year in the United Kingdom." His conclusions were that the statement which he started to disprove fell short of fully expressing the magnitude of the evil it represented. Dr. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson after a careful inquiry, was convinced that ten per cent. of all the deaths in Great Britain come earlier than they would were it not for the drinking habit.

A widespread and thorough investigation made in the United States in the year 1890 among physicians chosen

with the assistance of the editors of leading medical magazines led to the conclusion stated in the *New Voice* that "the total per cent. of mortality from drink would appear to approximate in the United States the per cent. calculated by Dr. Richardson for England and Wales."

In Canada, as a rule, the people drink less than in Great Britain and the United States, yet scarcely a day passes without some newspaper story of some terrible fatality directly attributed to strong drink. It is well known that diseases of many organs are caused or accelerated by intemperance. Everyone can think of some life which he is certain has been shortened because of the liquor evil, though no one would say it ended in a drink-caused death. We are probably well within the mark if we estimate the number of deaths from drink in Canada as being one-half the proportion calculated for Great Britain and the United States. This means that five per cent. of our mortality may be said to be the result of this evil.

Vital statistics are not as complete as they ought to be for every part of Canada, and reliable records are not available for all the Provinces, excepting the figures that are obtained at the decennial census. An approximate estimate of the total number of deaths may, however, be secured by taking the known death rate for one year in the Province of Ontario, and applying it proportionately to the population of the whole Dominion for the year 1908. Following this plan, we obtain the result, which may be taken as fairly accurate, that the total number of deaths in the Dominion of Canada for the year 1908 was 94,786.

Five per cent. of say 94,000 would be 4,700, and this is certainly a very low estimate of the number of lives that are cut short in Canada every year by strong drink.

Many of the persons whose lives are thus shortened would otherwise have been useful citizens for many years. If the untimely death of each one of them meant a loss on the average of ten years of participation in the activities of this young and progressive community, then our country was last year deprived because of this loss of the services of 47,000 persons who were in untimely graves, instead of being useful citizens, enjoying life and helping to build up the nation's prosperity.

A calculation made in the preceding article of this series gives as the result of one year of a citizen's life and work, an addition to the country's wealth of \$500 beyond what was necessary for his own maintenance.

The liquor traffic robs this country annually through shortening the lives of citizens, of not less than 47,000 times \$500. Our annual financial loss from the liquor traffic, through this loss of life alone, aggregates \$23,500,000.

5. The Waste of Grain

Canada is a grain-growing country. Every year it produces vast quantities of wheat and other cereals more than the people of the country need. These products are shipped to other lands, and their value is represented by the products of other lands which our country is made able to buy. Every surplus bushel of Canadian grain is a national asset, an increase in the accumulating wealth of this prospering country.

In the year ending March 31st, 1906, the quantity of barley turned into malt for the production of beer and spirits was 124,728,869 pounds. In addition to a part of this malt the distillers used the following:

Corn	72,987,200 lbs.
Rye	14,921,209 lbs.
Wheat	3,117,070 lbs.
Molasses	17,212,802 lbs.

besides some small quantities of oats and other materials. If we take all the grain thus disposed of, we shall find it totalling more than 4,300,000 bushels and worth at average market prices, not less than \$2,750,000.

A good deal of the distillery-used grain was imported. It was mainly American corn, but money for which Canadians worked hard had to be sent to purchase it. Nearly all the grain used in the making of malt was Canadian product. It is true that some of the spirit produced was exported, but the quantity was small, and the value of the material used in manufacturing it would not equal the value of other material used in the manufacture of strong drink for consumption in Canada in addition to the grain above specified.

Here we have the wasteful destruction of grain that might have been exported, and a consequent lessening of the wealth of the country to the extent stated. Someone will say: "The farmers were paid for their grain." That is true, but the grain was destroyed, and the liquor consumers had to be impoverished to produce the price which the grain grower received. If all the grain in the country were insured, and all burned up, the farmers would be paid for their grain but the country would still be the loser. There can be no waste or destruction with-

out loss, and in this case as shown the loss is fully \$2,750,000.

6. Outlay Made Necessary by Drinking

The public expenditure incurred through intemperance is very great. It is universally admitted that much of the disease, insanity, idiocy, and other misfortunes which go to increase the dependent classes, is due to the liquor habit, and that a very large proportion of the pauperism and crime of the country is attributable directly or indirectly to the same cause.

The support of our great charities is, to a large extent, voluntary. Private benevolence supports homes, refuges, hospitals, and various other institutions for the maintenance of the destitute and other afflicted persons. There is no way of ascertaining what amount of money is expended in this way.

We can, however, obtain an approximate idea of the amount appropriated from public funds for such purposes as those indicated. Even here we are hampered by the fact that full returns are available only for some of the provinces, and to a certain extent we are driven to the plan elsewhere also adopted, of taking Ontario as a standard, and deducting Dominion expenditures pro rata from the expenditures that we know are made in that Province.

The expenditure of the Province of Ontario last year, which is set out in the public accounts under the heading "Administration of Justice," amounted to \$607,090.74. This did not include salaries and expenses of judges who are paid by the Dominion Government. Only a part of it is outlay of which the liquor traffic is the cause.

If we omit all the appropriations for superior courts, and the courts devoted specially to civil business, taking into consideration only the money paid out on account of administration of justice in Counties and Unorganized Districts, Provincial Police, Crown Counsel, Prosecutions, and Criminal Investigations, we will have left an amount of \$349,208.93.

The amount paid by the Province for the maintenance of asylums and prisons, including the Central Prison and the Mercer Reformatory, was \$842,920.35. This is merely the account for maintenance, and does not include anything for expenditure on buildings or equipment, or for interest on the large amount of money invested, and it makes allowances for the amount received for patients in the asylums, and the profit made by the Central Prison industries.

The Government's appropriation for hospitals and charities, not including the cost of industrial schools and other outlay for work among neglected children, amounted to \$317,774.60.

The Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, in which are confined persons sentenced for long terms of imprisonment, is under the control of the Dominion Government. The cost of maintaining it last year, over and above the revenue derived from the industries carried on in it, amounted to \$143,978.77. Here again no account is taken of the large expenditure on buildings and equipment, or for interest upon the capital investment.

According to a report issued by the Provincial Government for the year 1906, the municipalities of Ontario expended in that year on administration of justice, maintenance of goals, reformatories, hospitals, asylums, and poorhouses, and for police expenses, a total of \$2,110,327.

The foregoing items of a year's outlay in the Province of Ontario for public services that are to some extent made necessary by intemperance, may be summarized as follows:

Provincial Asylums and Prisons	\$ 842,920.35
Provincial Penitentiary ..	143,978.77
Administration of Justice.	349,208.93
Hospitals and Charities...	317,774.60
Municipal Expenditure for Similar Purposes	2,110,327.00
Total	\$3,764,209.65

The population of Ontario is, in round figures, two-fifths of the population of the Dominion, and estimating that in other places the expenditure was on the same scale as in Ontario, we arrive at the conclusion that the annual national public expenditure for the support of our neglected, helpless, indigent, insane, and criminal classes, totals \$9,410,522.

How much of this vast expenditure ought to be attributed to the liquor traffic and the liquor habit?

The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, was a man of cautious and conservative temperament, as well as of wide experience, and close observation. He stated in the Ontario Legislature, when he was leader of the Provincial Government, that is his opinion, not less than three-fourths of the poverty, vice, disease, and crime which afflicted the country, was chargeable to the evil of intemperance. Let us be even more moderate in our reckoning than was Sir Oliver Mowat. Let us estimate that only one-half of the vast public outlay which we have detailed, results from the drinking habits of our people. Even then we have to face the

formidable fact that in addition to all the suffering, the sorrow, the shame, and the sin that intemperance inflicts upon our fair Dominion, one year's cost of caring for those upon whom the liquor curse has fallen, which must be paid out of public funds, amounts to over \$4,705,261.

7. The Liquor Revenue

A large public revenue is derived from the liquor traffic. About twenty or twenty-five per cent. of the amount paid by the consumers for intoxicating liquors is appropriated for public purposes. The amount thus collected by the Dominion Government is easily ascertained. It is difficult to arrive at an accurate conclusion concerning the amounts received by provincial and municipal bodies, as the duties levied and the returns made are not so uniform and complete as in the case of the Dominion. The following statement will give a good idea of the whole situation.

The Dominion Revenue

The Dominion of Canada derives a revenue from the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors, through license fees paid by brewers, distillers, and maltsters, and duties imposed on the following plan:

On all spirits made in Canada from raw grain, there is an excise duty of \$1.90 per proof gallon; on spirits made from malted barley, the duty is \$1.92, and on spirits made from imported molasses or other matter brought in free of customs duty, it is \$1.93.

Beer, when made in whole or part from any substance other than malt, is taxed ten per cent. per gallon. There is no excise duty on beer made from malt. Canadian malt pays a tax

of one and a half cents per pound. Imported malt pays a duty of thirty per cent. with reduction for any imported under British preference or differential tariff.

On imported spirituous liquors the customs duty is \$2.40 per gallon, and in certain cases bottled liquors have to pay an additional ad valorem duty. The customs duty upon imported wine varies according to the form in which it is imported, and the alcoholic strength of the liquor, the lowest charge being twenty-five cents per gallon in the case of wine imported from British territory, and the same duty with an addition of thirty per cent. ad valorem in wine imported from other countries. On imported malt liquors, the duty is sixteen cents per gallon on liquor in casks, and twenty-four cents per gallon on liquor in bottles.

The amount of customs and excise duty, including license fees, collected by the Dominion Government on intoxicating liquors and on malt used for making beer for the year ending March 31st, 1908, was as follows:

Canadian Spirits	\$ 7,436,974.30
Imported Spirits	5,106,340.00
Canadian Malt and Malt	
Liquors	1,484,156.87
Imported Malt Liquors ..	242,320.53
Wines	383,635.38
Licenses	16,200.00
Total	\$14,669,627.08

Provincial and Municipal Revenue

The revenue derived from the manufacture and importation of liquor goes to the Dominion Government. The fees for licenses to sell liquor in the different provinces are regulated by the provincial authorities. As a rule the amount is divided between the provin-

cial government and the local municipalities in which the licenses take effect. There is, however, no uniformity either in the license fees charged in the different provinces or in the methods of apportionment of the proceeds, or according to the results.

The province of Ontario has a complete system under which a record is made of all money collected from the liquor traffic in fees and fines, and which is divided between the municipalities and the Province.

For the year ending April 30th, 1908, the total amount collected in Ontario for license fees, license transfers, and fines for violation of the law amounted to \$1,020,233.36. After payment of all expenses there was paid over out of this to the Provincial Government and the local municipality the following amounts:

To the Provinces	\$497,195.15
To municipalities	411,041.92

It is probable that the amount of revenue collected in Ontario is proportionately larger than that collected in the other Provinces. The Province of Ontario, may, however, be taken as representative of the Dominion, and on the same basis the total revenue thus derived from the liquor traffic by provinces and municipalities would be as follows:

Provinces	\$1,242,987.85
Municipalities	1,027,604.80

Any error in this calculation is doubtless an error on the side of an excessive estimate. What is set out is probably more than the actual revenue received. In the Province of Ontario the license fees this year have

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been increased so that the amount collected for the year ending April 30th, 1910, will be still greater.

Total Revenue

Taking, then, the actual revenue collected by the Dominion, and the probably excessive estimate of revenue collected locally, we find the total contribution of the liquor traffic in Canada to the public funds to be as follows:

Dominion revenue	\$14,669,627.08
Provincial revenue	1,242,987.85
Municipal revenue	1,027,604.80
Total	\$16,940,219.73

cause of intemperance. Nearly all of these, if they had lived, would have been a part of the work-producing power of the country. It has been shown that a worker is worth at least \$500 to the community, and if the average shortening of the lives of the four thousand be taken at ten years each, our country is impoverished every year through drink-caused deaths to the amount of \$23,500,000.

It has been shown that the destruction in the manufacture of liquor of grain that might have been exported or otherwise used for the enrichment of the country, involves a national loss of \$2,750,000.

8. It Does not Pay

In the foregoing articles will be found details of the various financial losses which the liquor traffic imposes upon the Dominion and of the public revenue which it yields. The object of this article is to sum up some of these items, and ascertain something of the total financial loss which the traffic imposes upon us.

The amount actually paid for drink by consumers has been shown, on a conservative basis, to be at least \$76,867,649.

The loss to the country through the idleness of men who are kept from work through their own drinking or the drinking of others, has been shown to be at least \$60,515,977.

Not fewer than 4,700 citizens have their lives cut short every year be-

It has been shown that there are engaged in the unprofitable business of making and selling strong drink, 8,892 persons whose work, if usefully employed, would make our country richer to the amount of at least \$6,953,600.

Because of drinking, drunkenness and resulting crime, the country has to make a large outlay for police courts, jails, asylums and generally the custody, care and maintenance of those who through intemperance are made a burden to the community. It has been shown that this is at least \$4,705,261.

Putting the various foregoing expenditures in the form of a table, and setting out against it the total revenue which the liquor traffic contributes in every way to meet this vast expenditure, we obtain the following

Cost of the Liquor Traffic

Paid for liquor	\$ 76,867,649
Labor lost	60,515,977
Loss by deaths	22,500,000
Grain destroyed	2,750,000
Misdirected labor	6,953,600
Cost of intemperance	4,705,261
	<hr/>
	\$175,292,487

Receipts from the Liquor Traffic

Aggregate of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Revenues	\$ 16,940,219
NET LOSS	158,352,268
	<hr/>
	\$175,292,487

Readers who have carefully studied the foregoing calculations will admit their moderation. The charges against the liquor traffic have been as small as could be justified by any fair argument, and in the amount counted as paid by consumers no allowance has been made for the great extent to which liquors have been diluted by vendors, and sold below their full strength. The expense to which the country is put by the liquor traffic is very much greater on the whole than what is represented by the public outlay and loss which the foregoing table sets out. It is well within the mark to say that the liquor habit costs our country much more than \$160,000,000, per year.

Barley, Beer and Business

Advocates of the bar-room system are again attempting to mislead electors by asserting that the destruction or lessening of the liquor traffic, to which Local Option tends, will seriously affect the market for those agricultural products that are now used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. They raise the old bug-a-boo that used to go by the name of "the barley question."

It is well to meet this argument by a fair consideration of the full effect upon agricultural interests of liquor-making and liquor-drinking. An easily understood method of doing this is to make the case a typical workingman who drinks beer in what is called moderation, and see the relation of his practice to agricultural interests.

Such a man who drinks daily, say two glasses of beer at five cents each, will in this way spend annually THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

This represents about 45 gallons of beer.

This represents about three and a quarter bushels of barley.

For this barley at present prices, the farmer receives about TWO DOLLARS.

The balance of the workingman's \$36.50 stays in the hands of the brewer and liquor seller. The workingman has swallowed his beer and has nothing of value to show for his money. He may have weaker nerves, a less clear brain and a dangerous appetite, but we leave these out of our calculation now, and say he has literally nothing.

Suppose that prohibition became law, and the workingman did not spend this \$36.50 for beer, it would be available, and would be spent in needful articles for his home. The bread, the butter, the cheese, the meat, the vegetables, the woollen clothes that it would purchase, are all directly or in-

directly the produce of the farm. If we allow the manufacturers and dealers in the articles 40 per cent. of the selling price for profit, the farmer will still get \$21.90, and the traders have \$14.60. But it must be noticed that now the workingman has something to show for his money. Food in his cupboard, clothing for his family to the full value of \$36.50. And it must not be imagined that the farmer has failed to sell his barley. He has exported it either in grain, or changed to beef or pork, and has received the \$2.00 for it all the same, but with this difference, that now the money to pay him has come into Canada from abroad, and the country has in it \$2.00 more than it would have if its workingman had drunk that barley in the shape of beer.

Let us put these calculations in the form of a comparative table showing what is the result of the spending of the workingman's \$36.50 in these different cases.

Under License

The farmer receives for his barley	\$2 00
The farmer receives for other produce	0 00
The merchant and manufacturer receive	0 00
The workingman has left	0 00
Total for farmer, trader and workingman	\$2 00
Balance for brewer and liquor seller	34 50
Total of money and value held by all	\$36 50

Under Prohibition

The farmer receives for his barley	\$2 00
The farmer receives for other produce	21 90
The merchant and manufacturer receive	14 60
The workingman has good value for	36 50
Total for farmer, trader and workingman	\$75 00
Balance for brewer and liquor seller	0 00
Total of money and value held by all	\$75 00

Which Will You Vote for Business or Beer?

Someone will be ready to ask, "Do not the brewer and liquor dealers in the first case use this money in employing men and patronizing production?" The reply is, "Yes, but not nearly to the same extent as do the farmer and the trader in the second case."

The great brewing and distilling interests of Canada are not only preventing the accumulation of wealth by the people, they are absorbing and locking up in their own possession the wealth that already exists.

The second case may be made even stronger, as the brewer and liquor seller will be driven under prohibition to engage in some better business that will bless the country instead of cursing it. The wealth they produce and hold will not be represented by \$0.00, and the aggregate \$75.00 will be still further increased; but, in the first case, under the beer system, there can be no change in any of the items of \$0.00, as the outcome of the workman's expenditure of \$36.50.

Liquor-Making Lessens Work and Wages

Under instructions from the Dominion Government in the year 1906 the chief officer of the Census and Statistics office at Ottawa, made a special investigation into the operation of the manufacturing industries of Canada during the year 1905. The results were published in two special Bulletins in which, among other things, are set out in detail the amount of capital invested in different industries, the number of persons employed, the value of the product, and the wages paid.

The tables in these Bulletins have been carefully analyzed, and from them have been compiled the following facts concerning the brewing and the distilling enterprises of the country, and all other manufacturing industries taken together.

In Brewing and Distilling

Capital invested	\$ 24,533,081
Persons employed	3,692
Wages paid annually	2,144,157

In Other Manufacturing Industries

Capital invested	\$822,051,942
Persons employed	388,838
Wages paid annually	162,955,854

It will be seen at once from these figures that liquor-manufacturing not only employs very few persons, and pays very small wages, but that, as compared with other industries, the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid are very small in proportion to the capital invested.

To make this clear the following statement has been prepared, showing the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid by liquor-making and other manufacturing in-

dustries, respectively, for each \$1,000,000 invested.

Persons Employed

In brewing and distilling	150
In other industries	473

Amount of Wages Paid

In brewing and distilling	\$ 87,399
In other industries	138,231

The manifest result of the investment of capital in liquor-making is a reduction in the total wages paid and a reduction in the number of persons employed. If all liquor-making and liquor-selling were abolished, and the capital now invested in breweries and distilleries were freed from this present harmful use, this capital would readily find other profitable investment. If devoted to useful productive industry, it would give employment to

7,913 PERSONS

more than it does now, and would pay annually

\$2,719,060 ADDITIONAL WAGES.

The abolition, or even the lessening, of the liquor traffic by prohibitory legislation, would result in

MORE WORK AND MORE WAGES.

It is too clear that the rapid extension of this saloon drinking is threatening the very life of this community; that it is producing a physical and moral pestilence more deadly in the deepest sense, than any other plague which infested cities of the east; that it is bringing great masses of our working classes into a self-imposed bondage more complete and more degrading than slavery itself; that it is not only filling the present with unspeakable misery and vice, but blighting the prospect of labor for the future.—Prof. Goldwin Smith.

Liquor Consumed in Canada

The amount of liquor consumed per capita in the Dominion of Canada during the past forty years, and the per capita duty paid on the liquor consumed, are given in the following table, compiled from the Inland Revenue returns. The great growth of beer drinking is a striking feature of this table, as is also the reduction in spirit drinking. It will be noticed that the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1909, shows a reduction in the consumption of all kinds of intoxicants. The figures are for gallons:

Year.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.	Duty.
1869	1.124	2.290	.115	3.529	\$0.90
1870	1.434	2.163	.195	3.792	1.10
1871	1.578	2.490	.259	4.327	1.21
1872	1.723	2.774	.257	4.754	1.34
1873	1.682	3.188	.238	5.108	1.32
1874	1.994	3.012	.288	5.294	1.57
1875	1.394	3.091	.149	4.634	1.31
1876	1.204	2.454	.177	3.835	1.36
1877	.975	2.322	.096	3.393	1.12
1878	.960	2.169	.096	3.225	1.13
1879	1.131	2.209	.104	3.444	1.28
1880	.715	2.248	.077	3.040	0.91
1881	.922	2.293	.099	3.314	1.14
1882	1.009	2.747	.120	3.876	1.27
1883	1.090	2.882	.135	4.107	1.39
1884	.998	2.924	.117	4.039	1.26
1885	1.126	2.639	.109	3.874	1.38
1886	.711	2.839	.110	3.660	1.17
1887	.746	3.084	.095	3.925	1.21
1888	.645	3.247	.094	3.986	1.12
1889	.776	3.263	.097	4.136	1.29
1890	.883	3.360	.104	4.347	1.45
1891	.745	3.790	.111	4.646	1.31
1892	.701	3.516	.101	4.318	1.44
1893	.740	3.485	.094	4.319	1.52
1894	.742	3.722	.089	4.553	1.50
1895	.666	3.471	.090	4.227	1.34
1896	.623	3.528	.070	4.221	1.37
1897	.723	3.469	.084	4.276	1.59
1898	.536	3.808	.082	4.426	1.47
1899	.661	3.995	.086	4.742	1.59
1900	.701	4.364	.085	5.150	1.59
1901	.765	4.737	.100	5.602	1.84
1902	.796	5.102	.090	5.988	1.92
1903	.870	4.712	.096	5.678	2.07
1904	.952	4.918	.096	5.963	2.26
1905	.869	4.972	.090	5.931	2.09
1906	.861	5.255	.091	6.207	2.08
1907	.947	5.585	.092	6.629	2.27
1908	.889	5.812	.096	6.797	2.17
1909	.806	5.348	.085	6.239	1.93

Crime and Drunkenness in Canada

It is true that during recent years there has been a rapid and regrettable increase in drunkenness and other crime in nearly every part of the Dominion of Canada. From the last published Government Criminal Returns, the following table is compiled, showing (1) the total number of convictions for all offences, including drunkenness, and (2) the total convictions for drunkenness alone:

Year	All Con- victions	Convictions for drunkenness
1898	38,206	11,259
1899	38,710	11,090
1900	41,653	12,215
1901	42,148	12,727
1902	43,536	13,324
1903	50,404	16,532
1904	54,946	18,895
1905	62,450	21,621
1906	70,903	25,110
1907	79,170	29,802

The population has also increased during these years, but not at all in the same ratio as has the criminal. The year 17898 was 5,199,267, and in the year 1908 was 5,199,267, and in the year 1907, 6,655,904.

Yet Canada is a comparatively sober country. Its per capita consumption of intoxicating liquor is less than one-third that of the United States, and very little more than one-fifth that of Great Britain. A good deal of its territory is under prohibitory law, and the people, as a whole, are progressive, and have a reputation for sobriety and morality. What is the explanation of the increase in drunkenness and crime?

As compared with even the United States, Canada is a new country. For many years the provinces which

are now federated in the Dominion, were separate colonies on the eastern and western seaboard, and along the southern frontier of the great territory which occupies nearly half a continent. Even after Confederation the Dominion in 1868 had an area of only 662,148 square miles. The territory over which the Dominion Parliament now exercises jurisdiction, has an area of 3,745,574 square miles.

It required some time for the machinery of the federation of the original colonies and the subsequent addition of other areas, to be adjusted to its work, and to develop effectiveness. Even in the matter of compiling statistics, time was needed to secure efficiency, and the records for early years were very defective. Recent returns are more accurate than those before obtained, and official statements come nearer to being a correct record of actual conditions. The thoroughness of law enforcement has also increased, so that for example the illicit manufacture of strong drink has been thoroughly suppressed, and crime, in general, now rarely escapes official recognition and action. No doubt, this change has had some influence in increasing the official figures of drink consumed, and crime punished. Their effect upon the record of the last ten years has, however, been very slight.

The three main factors or causes in the increased drinking and criminal record of Canada are: (1) A very large immigration; (2) unusual prosperity; (3) the concentration of population in large cities.

As is well known, there is now entering Canada a very large stream of the overflow of European population. England's per capita consumption of strong drink is over thirty gallons. Canada's is less than seven. It is easy to see that immigration tends to change the Canadian figures. Other European immigrants have grown up under conditions and customs in regard to strong drink, very much like those of Great Britain. The rapid increase of Canadian population in this way tends to increase the record of both drinking and drunkenness. With an increase in drinking and drunkenness there always comes an increase in crime.

Police Court records register very fairly any change in the general material prosperity of the community. When men are well off, they develop luxurious habits. With a certain class of the population, increased earning power, means increased drunkenness. Men who have money to pay police court fines put in more convictions than men who are compelled to serve terms of imprisonment which are imposed as alternative penalties. Here again, the increased drinking and drunkenness which come with increasing prosperity are always accompanied by an increase in violations of law and order. So-called "good times" bring a history of bad conduct.

Improvements in agricultural machinery and the growing demand for manufactured articles have had the effect of concentrating a greater number of people in cities and large towns. The urban population of Canada has increased much more rapidly than the rural population, notwithstanding the vast agricultural possibilities which the country presents. Furthermore,

the better class of immigration goes out on the land where drinking facilities and temptations are scarce, and the towns fill up with new-comers of a less desirable class. There is always more drinking and crime in congested centres than in sparsely-populated districts. Some Canadian cities are having a phenomenally rapid growth.

Certain industries, such as mining, attract a population that is not only large and congested, but made up to a certain extent of reckless people associating under conditions that do not promote order and morality.

There is another factor in Canadian conditions which tends to enlarge the criminal record. It is the stern and continuous operation of the machinery for the detection and punishment of offences against law and order. A high record of convictions may mean a high record of effective law enforcement. Therefore, comparisons between the criminal records of different countries are not of much value unless at the same time consideration is given to the thoroughness or laxity of law administration in the places compared.

The relation of the liquor traffic to crime is strikingly shown in the fact that, generally speaking, those Canadian provinces in which prohibition is most extensive have the lowest criminal record. There is one province, Prince Edward Island, under a prohibitory law throughout. The province of Nova Scotia comes next in the extent to which it has been brought under prohibition, by the Local Option plan. Then comes New Brunswick, and so on. In the following table the provinces are arranged proportionately to the extent to which prohibition prevails in them, beginning with the province en-

tirely under prohibition, and going down to that in which there is the least prohibition territory and the laxest liquor law. In each province there was in 1897 one conviction for the number of persons set out in the table.

Number of Persons to each Conviction	
Prince Edward Island.....	428
Nova Scotia	93
New Brunswick	113
Quebec	115
Ontario	73
Manitoba	41
N. W. Provinces	60
British Columbia	49

Even in considering this table, it must be remembered that the other factors of a concentrated and new population, have their influence. Prince Edward Island is an agricultural province with a stationary population. British Columbia is a province with large mining industries, growing

cities, and increasing population. These conditions in the other provinces vary nearly in the proportion in which the list is arranged.

Taking Canada as a whole, prohibition sentiment is growing, and the territory and population under prohibition is rapidly increasing. Because of immigration and concentration in urban centres, the population under license is still increasing more rapidly than the population under prohibition. As the prohibition area spreads, the relative proportions of increase will change and ultimately become reversed; but it is possible that for some time Canada may still present the apparent anomaly of development of prohibition sentiment and law, along with an increase in liquor consumption and crime. Yet the progress towards the general adoption of the prohibition plan is certain and rapid.

Great Britain's Drink Bill

In a letter to the London Times of March 15th, the late Rev. Dawson Burns, D.D., estimated the quantities and the cost to the consumers of the intoxicating liquors consumed in the United Kingdom during the fiscal year ending in 1908. His figures were compiled from official sources and showed a falling off from the figures for the previous year, the reduction in expenditure amounting to nearly six million pounds sterling (£5,955,718). On spirits the diminution was £2,522,014; on beer, £2,541,006; on wines, £892,698.

The total expenditure was £161,060,482, as compared with £167,016,200 in 1907.

In 1908 the average expenditure per

head was £3 12s. 3½d., and per family of five persons £18 1s. 6½d., compared with £3 15s. 9d. per head and £18 18s. 9d. per family in 1907.

Taking increase of population into account, the decreased expenditure was equal to £7,529,913.

The following tables present the figures of the drink bill of 1908, both in respect to the United Kingdom as a whole and to its component national parts. In regard to them, it may be observed that England is estimated to have consumed twenty-five per cent. of the beer taxed in Scotland and Ireland, and the imported wines are considered as being consumed eighty-five per cent. in England, ten per cent. in Scotland, and five per cent. in Ireland.

THE CAMPAIGN MANUAL.

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TABLE I.

United Kingdom (Population, 44,538,718).

Liquors consumed in 1908	Quantities, 1908	Cost, 1908	Cost of liquors consumed in 1907
British spirits, 26s. 6d. per gal.....	31,413,397	£41,622,751	£43,293,568
Other spirits, 26s. 6d. per gal.....	6,720,324	8,904,429	9,755,626
Total spirits (gallons)	38,133,721	£50,527,180	£53,049,194
Beer, 60s. per barrel (barrels)	32,939,472	98,818,416	101,359,422
Wine, 18s. per gallon (gallons)	11,349,873	10,214,886	11,107,584
British wines, cider, etc., estimated 2s. per gal. (gallons)	15,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
		£161,060,482	£167,016,200

TABLE II.

England (Population, 35,348,780).

	Quantities consumed	Per head. gals.	Expenditure	Per head
British spirits (gallons)	21,394,548	..	£28,347,776	....
Other spirits (gallons)	5,465,730	..	7,242,092	....
Total spirits (gallons)	26,860,278	.8	£35,589,868	£1 0 1½
Beer (barrels)	29,257,326	29.7	87,771,978	2 9 8
Wine (gallons)	9,647,392	.2	8,682,652	0 4 10½
Other liquors (gallons)	14,000,000	.3	1,400,000	0 0 9½
			£133,444,498	£3 15 5½

TABLE III.

Scotland (Population, 4,826,587).

	Quantities consumed	Per head. gals.	Expenditure	Per head
British spirits (gallons)	3,518,265	..	£8,636,701	....
Other spirits (gallons)	694,196	..	919,810	....
Total spirits (gallons)	7,212,461	1.5	£9,556,511	£1 19 7½
Beer (barrels)	1,189,051	8.8	3,567,163	0 14 9½
Wine (gallons)	1,134,988	.2	1,021,489	0 4 2½
Other liquors (gallons)	500,000	.1	50,000	0 0 2½
			£14,195,153	£2 18 9½

THE CAMPAIGN MANUAL.

TABLE IV.

Ireland (Population, 4,363,351).

	Quantities consumed	Per head. gals.	Expenditure	Per head
British spirits (gallons)	3,500,584	..	£4,638,274	....
Other spirits (gallons)	560,398	..	742,527	....
Total spirits (gallons)	4,060,982	.9	£5,380,801	£1 4 8
Beer (barrels)	2,493,095	20.5	7,479,285	1 14 3½
Wine (gallons)	567 493	.1	510,744	0 2 4
Other liquors, (gallons)	500,000	.1	50,000	0 0 2½
			£13,420,830	£3 1 6

Spirituous and fermented liquors of all kinds are mainly composed of alcohol and water in varying degrees. Spirits are taxed at proof, representing 57 per cent. of alcohol, but very much of it is sold in measures containing a much less proportion of alcohol. The beers and ales consumed contain different proportions of alco-

hol, the average of which is taken at 5 per cent. Foreign wines of many sorts have no alcoholic standard, but may be assigned an average of 15 per cent.; other liquors are taken at 5 per cent. Applying these data to the Drink Bill of 1908, we get the following results:

TABLE V.

Gallons of Alcohol Consumed.

	Total	Per head
England	69,490,653	..... 1.9
Scotland	6,446,646	..... 1.3
Ireland	6,912,453	..... 1.5
United Kingdom	82,849,752	..... 1.8

The United States Drink Bill

The American Prohibition Year Book for 1909 contains a compilation from the annual report of the Bureau of Statistics setting out the quantity of liquor consumed in the United States during the year ending June 30th, 1908, and also giving an estimate of the amount paid by the consumer for this

liquor. There is a further statement taken from the Government Report showing the total quantities of intoxicating liquor consumed and the quantities per capita, for a number of years.

The expenditure is equivalent to \$26.51 per capita of the population, and the quantity consumed is greater by about four and a half per cent than that

consumed during the preceding year. The estimates of outlay by consumers are less than what they ought to be inasmuch as the distilled spirits are much diluted, and the quantity sold is, therefore, much larger than the quantity set out in the tables. The compilers of the Year Book estimate that the addition thus made would increase the per capita consumption of liquor in 1908 to 1.58 gals, and a per capita of

all liquors to 23.15 gallons. The population seems to have been taken at about 86,815,715 persons, being about 19,979,159 families. The per capita expenditure for liquor, therefore, would be \$26.51, equal to say \$119.30 for every family in the nation. The tables giving the statistics for a number of other years are as follows, the figures for quantities in all cases being for gallons:

The National Drink Bill, 1908

	Gallons	Price	Sold for
Spirits (domestic)	121,621,216	\$6.25	\$ 760,132,600.00
Spirits (imported)	3,758,098	8.00	30,064,784.00
Wines (domestic)	44,421,269	2.00	88,842,538.00
Wines (imported)	7,700,377	4.00	30,801,508.00
Malt (domestic)	1,821,418,322	.64½	1,174,814,817.69
Malt (imported)	7,314,126	1.00	7,314,126.00
Spirits (dilution at rectif'g)	13,247,453	6.25	82,796,581.00

\$2,174,766,954.69

Growth of Consumption of Drink

Year to June 30	Distilled Spirits, Proof Gallons	Wines, Gallons	Malt Liquors, Gallons	Grand Total, Gallons	Consumption per capita			
					Dist. Spir.	Wines, Gals.	Malt, Gals.	Total Gals.
1840..	43,060,844	4,873,096	23,310,843	71,244,823	2.52	0.29	1.36	4.17
1850..	51,833,473	6,316,393	36,563,009	94,712,875	2.23	0.27	1.58	4.08
1860..	89,958,651	10,933,981	101,346,669	202,249,301	2.86	0.35	3.22	6.43
1870..	79,895,708	12,225,067	204,756,156	296,876,931	2.07	0.32	5.31	7.70
1880..	63,526,694	28,098,179	414,220,165	505,845,038	1.27	0.56	8.26	10.08
1882..	73,556,976	25,562,694	526,379,980	625,499,650	1.40	0.49	10.03	11.92
1884..	81,128,581	20,481,927	590,016,517	691,627,025	1.48	0.37	10.74	12.60
1886..	73,229,114	25,566,772	642,967,720	741,763,606	1.28	0.45	11.20	12.92
1888..	75,845,352	36,334,818	767,587,056	879,767,226	1.26	0.61	12.80	14.67
1890..	87,829,623	28,945,993	855,692,335	972,467,951	1.40	0.46	13.66	15.53
1892..	97,301,840	28,264,627	987,496,223	1,113,062,690	1.49	0.43	15.17	17.10
1894..	90,541,209	21,882,840	1,036,319,222	1,148,743,271	1.34	0.32	15.32	16.96
1896..	70,725,745	18,701,405	1,113,170,733	1,202,597,883	1.01	0.27	15.84	17.12
1898..	81,594,293	20,568,023	1,164,256,362	1,266,418,678	1.12	0.28	15.96	17.36
1900..	97,356,864	29,988,467	1,221,440,160	1,348,785,491	1.28	0.39	16.01	17.68
1901..	103,455,338	28,396,520	1,258,249,377	1,390,101,235	1.33	0.37	16.20	17.90
1902..	107,726,141	49,763,920	1,381,875,437	1,539,365,498	1.36	0.63	17.49	19.48
1903..	117,669,954	38,238,818	1,449,852,934	1,605,761,706	1.46	0.48	18.04	19.98
1904..	121,087,387	43,311,217	1,499,054,034	1,663,452,638	1.48	0.53	18.28	20.35
1905..	120,869,649	35,059,717	1,538,150,770	1,694,080,136	1.45	0.42	18.50	20.38
1906..	127,851,583	46,485,223	1,699,984,582	1,874,321,388	1.52	0.55	20.19	22.26
1907..	140,084,436	57,738,948	1,821,867,627	2,019,691,011	1.63	0.67	21.23	23.53
1908..	125,379,314	52,121,646	1,828,732,448	2,006,233,408	1.44	0.60	20.97	23.01

The figures given as an estimate of the cost of liquor consumed do not, of course, take into consideration the enormous loss to the nation in other ways

through the liquor traffic and the intemperance that results from it. Concerning this matter the Associated Prohibition Press says:

"In addition to the above direct amount paid for drink in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1908, the liquor curse was responsible for public and private expenditures due to crime, poverty, accidents, conflagrations, etc., and for the loss of work by the death of drunkards and the incapacity of hard drinkers to the extent estimated in the aggregate at not less than \$642,524,278.

"Subtracting from this total indirect cost of the liquor traffic the net federal state and local revenues from liquor, which for the fiscal year 1908 totalled \$267,166,079, and adding the remainder to the nation's drink bill as noted in the above table, the total money waste of the liquor traffic for the twelve-month is found to be \$2,559,300,838, or a per capita cost of \$29.23."

Hotel Accommodation

1. Bars Not Hotels

One of the most absurd assumptions of the defenders of the "Bar" is that there is some logical and necessary connection between the hotel business and the sale of liquor. They try to switch attention from the main issue, the "abolition of the bar," and strive to make it appear that the HOTEL business will be destroyed, injured, or interfered with.

They quote statistics to show the extent of the vested interests of the liquor traffic, and in their figures include the value of all the real estate, buildings, furniture, and appurtenances of the HOTEL business. They boldly assert that this would be rendered useless by Local Option. Nothing could be more misleading, for the value of this property would not be lessened, but rather increased.

The Local Option law simply deals with the bar, which is a non-essential attachment to the hotel business, and the effect of the application of the law would be the emancipation of the hotel from the "Burden of the Bar," and the removal of the stigma now

attached to this benevolent and necessary business through the bar-room appendage.

The hotel business is a business of itself, and by itself, and is governed by the law of supply and demand, as is any other legitimate business. So long as there is an "effective demand" for hotel accommodation that accommodation will be supplied.

People will certainly travel as much, sleep as much, and eat as much after this law comes into force as before. To-day those who have not money to pay for accommodation do not get it anyway. Under Local Option the "effective demand" will be greater, because the amount of money now paid over the bar will be in the pockets of the people.

It is a libel on the sense and character of the travelling public to say that it is on their account the bar is kept up. Men and women do not sleep, eat, or sit in the bar-rooms unless they are badly under its influence. The vast majority of the travelling public would prefer a stopping-place

without such a noisy, disreputable, dangerous, obtrusive, and foul-smelling attachment.

The real effect of the operation of the Local Option law would be:

1. The attention now given to the bar would be diverted to the hotel business, and more efficient service thereby given.

2. Hotels would be less objectionable as stopping-places.

3. Life and property would be more safe without a bar.

4. Hotels would be more freely and generally used by all the better classes.

5. Better accommodation at reasonable rates, because of safer business.

6. The hotel business would cease to give the prop of its respectability to a degrading and immoral traffic.

7. Hotels would no longer be the centres of evil influences, which they now are.

The question at issue is the Bar.

What good is the Bar?

2. Will Local Option Affect Hotel Accommodation?

In Local Option contests the friends of the bar-room system frequently endeavor to influence electors to vote against bar-room closing by stating that such closing will lead to the closing of the hotels in which the bar-rooms are situated, thus depriving the travelling public of needful accommodation, and injuring the municipalities in which accommodation is thus curtailed. This threat has had influence in some contests. Liquor men know the timidity of many persons on this point and play upon that timidity with shrewdness and sometimes with suc-

As a rule the threat is merely a "bluff." After the adoption of Local Option by-laws the majority of hotel-keepers go on with their hotel business, sometimes giving more attention to the comfort of their guests than they did when their attention was absorbed in the business of selling liquor, which made the hotel less attractive and comfortable.

It will readily be understood that in Local Option campaigns, even if a licensed hotel-keeper had his mind fully made up to accept the situation in case the by-law was carried, he would not say so. If he was fixed in his purpose to run his house as a bar-less hotel, and make the most he could out of it in that way, he would not take a thousand dollars and announce his intention.

Declaring such an intention would help a movement he wishes to defeat; his threat to close his house is a good play for him to make. We may find fault with his lack of candor, but that lack of candor would not do any harm if the public were not so easily frightened by threats which a little thought would show are not likely to be carried out.

Licensed hotel-keepers have their money invested in hotel property—they are not by any means fools. As a rule they are fairly shrewd business men. When Local Option passes they know that they have to face a settled condition for three years at least, with the great probability that the new order will be permanent.

They cannot live on wind, therefore cannot afford to have their property lying idle, and they themselves doing nothing and earning nothing. They have the equipment, experience and ability requisite for the successful run-

ning of an hotel—a place of public accommodation is necessary. What are they most likely to do? Just what they generally have done. As a rule they go right on keeping hotel.

Of course, this is not always the case. Sometimes, though not often, the hotel-keepers of a municipality agree together to close their houses after the adoption of Local Option, for the purpose of turning public opinion against the new law. This has most frequently occurred when an effort was made to have the by-law set aside by the courts, the liquor sellers hoping to rouse public opinion so as to prevent the municipal council from defending the by-law. It is seldom resorted to now, because the Local Option Law has been amended, so that even though the by-law is quashed, liquor licenses cannot be issued for three years after the date on which the by-law should have gone into effect, without special permission from the Government. The Government has not yet given permission in any such cases.

There is, however, the possibility of such a "hotel strike," but it is a fact that such a strike always fails. In some cases the friends of temperance have made arrangements, either permanent or temporary, for providing needful accommodation for travellers. In many cases such accommodation has been far superior to that furnished by the old liquor-selling houses. Always the strike has come to an end by the opening up of hotels to the full extent that the hotel business of the community demands. There is not one of the one hundred and ninety-nine Local Option municipalities in Ontario in which there is to-day a lack of sufficient hotel accommodation because hotels are not allowed to sell liquor as well as keep hotel.

3. Bad Hotels

A hotel is a temporary home for travellers. A home is not improved by liquor drinking. This is as true of the hotel, the travellers' family home, as it is of the private house. The best and safest home is that in which there is no indulgence in intoxicating liquor. Liquor hotels are the most undesirable kind. There is no logical connection between the keeping of the hotel and the selling of whiskey.

These two functions ought not to be united.

Hotels furnish bedrooms, meals, living-rooms; bar-rooms do not.

What those who need hotel accommodation desire is a place where they may stop in safety, quiet and comfort, and where there is good service supplying their needs. Bar-rooms make a place more dangerous for both life and property. A hotel with a bar is less quiet and orderly and decent than one where no liquor is sold. The comfort of the establishment is in no way added to by the presence of the bar-room. Indeed the place is more disagreeable to the sense of sound, sight and smell.

Ontario has been afflicted with poor hotels. Even though liquor-sellers had almost a monopoly of the hotel business, it was the liquor-selling hotels which were so badly conducted that the Government found it necessary to issue special orders that license holders must keep hotel. Many of them had not been doing so. They had simply conducted a miserable pretext at accommodation for the sake of enabling them to sell liquor, and their bar-keeping was their principal business. This is true to-day of many hotels in licensed municipalities; it is not true of hotels in Local Option municipalities.

4. Good Hotels

Every man who travels much in the Province of Ontario knows that there are many first-class hotels well equipped and well managed under Local Option, in towns and villages of all sizes.

Anyone who has read the newspaper discussions, and the many statements that have been made concerning the results of Local Option, must be convinced that Local Option has in many cases been a positive benefit to travellers, by ensuring them quieter and better hotel accommodation than they were able to obtain in the same places before.

This is natural. The cause of poor hotel accommodation is lack of enterprise and attention to business on the part of hotel-keepers. It is common where hotel-keepers carry on another very profitable business, and merely keep hotel for the purpose of enabling them to secure a license to run a bar-room.

In some of these Local Option towns and villages very good accommodation is supplied by the men who formerly kept licensed houses. In some the ex-liquor-sellers have sold out their hotel business to men who are devoting their attention to that business and making it a success. In other cases, hotels have been purchased or built and are operated by companies formed by temperance workers for that purpose.

The first of these results is the most desirable. It is a good thing to make a useful hotel-keeper out of a man who has been injuring his neighbors by selling liquor. It is not desirable, except in a few special cases, to establish a new hotel. There are already, in most places, too many hotels; more, probably, than circumstances warrant.

They existed, not because they were needed, but because of the license law which declares that there must be an hotel to every bar-room.

The statements published in this Manual, and made by reliable men standing high in their respective communities, make it absolutely clear that hotel-keeping on the whole has not suffered but has benefited because of Local Option. So far is this the case that Local Option would be worth nearly all it has cost, because of the added comfort, decency and quiet which it has secured for the travelling public.

THE WASTE FROM DRINK.

The labor employed in producing strong drink — in the growth of the grain, in preparing it for destruction, in brewing and distilling; in short, in the entire manufacture, carriage, and the sale of these liquors—is utterly unproductive. It is wholly unproductive of the things which can justly be called wealth. The labor expended on them adds nothing to the wealth of the community, to the means of subsistence, or the sources of true enjoyment; but, on the contrary, it produces what is positively injurious to all the interest of humanity.—Adam Smith.

"We are not here to play, to dream,
to drift;
We have hard work to do, and loads
to lift,
Shun not the struggle, face it,—'Tis
God's Gift,
Be strong!"

Righteousness exalteth a nation, but
sin is a reproach to any people.—Bible.

There is not a vice, or a disease or a calamity of any kind that has not its frequent rise in a public-house.—Times
London, Eng.

An Up-to-Date Law

Different From, and Better Than any Previous Legislation

Advocates of the bar-room are never weary of praising the Ontario License Law. They claim it to be the acme of useful legislation for the effective restraint of the evils of intemperance. Their commendation is not unwarranted. The License Law is a good law. It is the outcome of years of careful study and experiment. Ever since Confederation, the Ontario legislature has been at work upon this measure, strengthening it, improving it, making its penalties more severe and its enforcing machinery more effective. It is, in many respects, superior to the License Law of other provinces and countries.

The Ontario Local Option Law is a part of this developed License Law, and it is one of the parts that has received most attention, and upon the development of which much thought and effort have been expended. It has thus been made different from, and in many respects superior to, other Local Option laws; and is as far ahead of the partial measures of thirty or forty years ago, as the rest of the License Law is ahead of the old system under which the liquor traffic in Ontario flourished everywhere, with little restraint, and drunkenness prevailed to an extent that would shock the more progressive Canadians of to-day.

It is a little strange to find some of the people who loudly praise the Ontario License Law, condemning the Local Option part of it, and more absurd still to hear them state that this wisely-planned and effective legis-

lation is "the same thing as the old Scott Act of 1878, and the old Dunkin Act of 1864." The statement is frequently made by people who know it to be untrue. It could only be believed by people who are totally uninformed.

The Dunkin Act was passed by the old Parliament of Canada in 1864, three years before Confederation. The Scott Act, or to speak more accurately, the Canada Temperance Act, was passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1878, and was passed with the avowed object of giving the people of Canada legislation of a more comprehensive and useful character than the Dunkin Act, which it repealed.

In view of the knowledge then existing, the Canada Temperance Act was a good law. It was superior to any preceding Canadian legislation of the kind. It did good work. In the Province of Ontario its effectiveness was hampered by certain conditions, yet it made a marvellous reduction in drunkenness. It was repealed in most of the counties adopting it, because of a strenuous attack made by the liquor party, which suffered from it and feared it, combined with certain political complications which it is not needful to detail. It is still in force, producing important results, in many counties in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Some of the features in which Local Option by-laws are superior to the so-called "Scott Act," which was admittedly superior to the preceding Dunkin Act, are briefly set out in the following statement, in which some details of the

Ontario Local Option Law are given in the left hand column, and the corresponding features of the Canada Temperance Act in the right hand column.

The Voters who Decide the Question

Under the Ontario Local Option legislation, a prohibitory by-law is voted upon by the municipal electors. This includes the owners of property, occupants of property, and persons who pay taxes on income. It includes single women who have such qualifications, as well as men. The voters are the men and women who have a permanent stake and a direct interest in the homes and welfare of the community. They are our best class of voters.

The Canada Temperance Act was adopted by a vote of the men only, who are on the Dominion voters' lists; that is, those who were qualified to vote by being residents, twenty-one years of age. It included transients, employees in bar-rooms, and others who were not directly interested in the place in which they voted. The question was not settled by a majority of the most interested people of the locality.

No Change of Jurisdiction

A Local Option by-law simply abolishes liquor licenses. The Liquor Law still remains; its machinery is still effective. Its officers still act; the procedure and penalties which prevent unlicensed people from selling liquor, continue or prevent all people from selling liquor; there is no clash of authority; there is no dispute about the duty of enforcement.

When a county or city adopted the Canada Temperance Act, the Liquor License Law with its machinery and officers was annulled in that territory, and became inoperative. New penalties, new enforcing machinery, new methods of procedure had to be established. The change seriously hampered law enforcement.

No Uncertainty of Authority

When a Local Option by-law is adopted there is no doubt as to the methods, the officers, the course of procedure, or the penalties available for its enforcement. No new plans or officers are required. It goes into operation certainly and effectively.

The Canada Temperance Act did not provide the officers or the machinery for its own enforcement. It had to be administered by local men, unfamiliar with its nature, history and details. In some cases there were doubts on these matters, causing delay and difficulty, and preventing success.

Adequate Enforcing Machinery

When a Local Option by-law is carried, inspectors, policemen, magistrates and other officials are immediately charged with the work of law enforcement. That work is carried on by methods with which they are thoroughly familiar.

When the Canada Temperance Act was adopted in Ontario counties, it was found that the existing officials and machinery were not applicable to its working, and the Provincial Legislature had to enact special laws to secure its enforcement. This caused delay, uncertainty and ineffectiveness, thus tending to make the law difficult of enforcement.

Effective Penalties

Under a Local Option by-law, the penalty for a first offence is a fine of from one hundred to two hundred dollars, besides costs, and in default of payment, imprisonment for not less than three months. For a second or

Under the Canada Temperance Act, the penalty for the first offence was a fine of \$50, for a second offence a fine of \$100, and for a third offence imprisonment for two months.

any subsequent offence the penalty is imprisonment for four months at hard labour.

Money Available for Enforcement

Under a Local Option by-law when an offence is committed, and the inspector prosecutes, the fine imposed is handed over to the license fund, to be available for the cost of officials' salaries and other expenses in connection with the enforcement of the law.

If some other person prosecutes, the fine goes to the municipal treasury, and the municipal council must set apart a portion of it for law enforcement purposes.

Under the Canada Temperance Act, the money collected for fines was paid over to the county treasurer. It could not be appropriated by the county treasurer for the cost of enforcing the law without special action by the county council. Some county councils would not take this action. In any case the securing of this money for enforcement purposes was very difficult. The enforcement of the law in the Province of Ontario was very much hampered by these facts, and even the success attained would not have been possible had not the Provincial Government, through its officers, and financially, undertaken the responsibility of prosecutions.

Penalties must be Imposed

The law governing punishment for selling liquor under a Local Option by-law contains the following clause:

101a—(1) Whenever a prosecution is brought against any person under this Act or The Liquor License Act for an offence of which he has been previously convicted and for which a different or greater penalty is imposed in the case of a second or any subsequent offence, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to prosecute as for a second or subsequent offence according to the fact.

(2) Any Inspector who knowingly or wilfully violates the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50.

On the other hand the Canada Temperance Act did not require the imposition of a second penalty. It contained a clause which read as follows:

143 (c)—A conviction may, in any case be had for a first offence, notwithstanding that there has been a prior conviction or convictions for the same or any other offence.

Powers of Officials

The authority given to law enforcing officers under Local Option is very broad. One section of the Act reads as follows:

130.—(1) Any officer, policeman, constable, or inspector may, for the purpose of preventing or detecting the violation of any of the provisions of this Act which it is his duty to enforce, at any time enter into any and every part of any inn, tavern, or other house or place of public entertainment, shop, warehouse or other

No such provisions are contained in the Canada Temperance Act, although that statute does provide for the issue of a search warrant in case it is proved upon oath, before a Judge, Police Magistrate or two Justices, that there is reason to believe that liquor is kept for sale on the premises, for which the search warrant is asked.

The officers charged with enforcing the Canada Temperance Act would therefore have to proceed only under general provisions of law, and in any

place wherein refreshments or liquors are sold, or reputed to be sold, whether under license or not, and may make searches in every part thereof, and of the premises connected therewith, as he may think necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

The Act goes on to give such officer power under warrant, to make searches in private houses, to arrest persons who give wrong names, or who do not satisfactorily answer questions, and makes anyone obstructing an officer liable to the severe penalties imposed upon persons selling liquor without license.

Officers must Act

The duty of License Inspectors and other officers, where a Local Option by-law is in force, is set out in Section 129 of the License Act. It states that when information of law-breaking is given to such an officer "It shall be his duty to make diligent inquiry into the truth of such information, and to enter complaint of such violation before the proper Court, without communicating the name of the person giving such information; and it shall be the duty of the Crown Attorney, within the county in which the offence is committed, to attend to the prosecution of all cases committed to him by an Inspector or officer appointed under this Act by the Lieutenant-Governor."

The Act goes on to provide a penalty for any policeman or Inspector who fails to see that the law is duly observed, or who fails to prosecute for offences made known to him.

Securing of Evidence

Under a Local Option by-law, the Judge is given power to compel the attendance of any witness whose evidence he thinks necessary. The License Act simplifies the work of a Magistrate by providing that certain conditions and actions are to be taken as proof of illegal liquor-selling, and generally simplifies as far as possible the matter of securing convictions when the law has actually been violated.

The foregoing are only some of the details which make a Local Option

case would not have as full power, nor as efficient support from the license authorities, as would an officer acting under Provincial law.

The Canada Temperance Act provided no such machinery for its enforcement, imposing the duty of prosecution only upon the collectors of Inland Revenue of whom there were only 17 in the province, each one having the oversight of a very large territory that he could not possibly cover. In fact the enforcement of the law had ultimately to be undertaken either by the officials appointed under Provincial authority or by private prosecutors engaged for the purpose.

Under the Canada Temperance Act, there was very much difficulty experienced in securing convictions for illegal liquor-selling, even where proof of consumption of liquor was shown, because under that law it was necessary to prove that a sale or a transaction in the nature of a sale had actually taken place, and it was sometimes very difficult to obtain such evidence.

by-law a more effective means of preventing liquor-selling than the Canada

Temperance Act was. Under the Dun-kin Act penalties were even smaller than under the latter, and the difficulties of enforcement were even greater. No man who knows what he is talking about and who has any regard for truth will say that a Local

Option by-law "is the Scott Act over again," or will assert that the new method is not more comprehensive and more likely to be a success than the Canada Temperance Act could be at any time or in any place.

Objections Answered

Friends are invited to send to the Editor of *The Pioneer* statements of any objections to Local Option which they find difficulty in meeting, or any questions which they would like to have fully answered.

The publication of such objections or questions, accompanied by the replies we may be able to make, are likely to be useful to our workers, and it will be a pleasure for us to find space for them in *The Pioneer*, as far as may be practicable and useful.

Meantime, we submit a few of the objections most frequently raised by opponents and inquirers, along with some facts that may be useful in discussing them.

1. Local Option injures business and drives trade to other towns

Invariably and everywhere, the suppression, or even diminution, of liquor-selling, helps every line of useful business, except such business as that of pawn-brokers, police courts, and other undertakings that flourish when poverty and crime are prevalent.

The Pioneer has published, and will publish, abundant testimony to this fact. Business in food and clothes and books and furniture, and all that makes men and families happier and better off, is always helped when the

bar-room business is curtailed. As a rule, the class of people who go away—and stay away—from temperance towns, is not the class that helps business, but the class that puts the town to trouble and expense. It is an indisputable fact that people who drink least have most money to spend, and the business that comes when liquor goes, is far larger and better than that which leaves.

2. The result of Local Option will be to lower the character of hotel accommodation, or deprive the public of such accommodation altogether

The very reverse has been the case where Local Option has been adopted. In some places local temperance workers have bought out existing hotels and conducted them upon a better scale than before. In others, the hotel men have kept on their hotel business. In both these cases the business has been operated for the purpose of making money, and providing the public with accommodation and has been generally carried on in a more satisfactory manner than when it was operated simply for the purpose of qualifying the hotel-keeper to sell liquor.

Many a hotel guest has testified to the increased decency, comfort and

convenience of the hotels which are not made secondary to bar-rooms, or disturbed by the conduct which bar-rooms provoke and promote. Statements of well-informed citizens to this effect have been, and will be, published in *The Pioneer*.

3. Local Option is the old Scott Act over again. The Scott Act was a failure and Local Option will be also

This assertion is generally made only by glib advocates of the liquor traffic, who frequently know that it is absolutely untrue. Without accepting the statement that the Scott Act was a failure, which is at least open to discussion, it may be said that in nearly every important detail a Local Option by-law is a better and more just measure than was the Scott Act when it was tried in this Province. Even the Scott Act to-day has been much strengthened and improved, and is in successful operation in a large part of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In respect to the area affected, the rigidity of the prohibition it imposes, the penalties it provides, and the machinery for its operation, Local Option is far superior to the old law, and, in fact, to any kind of Local Option prohibition that has ever been tried in any part of the Dominion. Any reasonable reader will understand and admit this fact, after carefully examining the articles descriptive of the Local Option law, which may be found in another part of this Manual.

4. Local Option drives drinking and drink-selling into secret places and this wrong-doing is more mischievous than if it were public. Yes, there may be some devotees of drink who would patronise a bar-

room under license, but under Local Option will strive to obtain drink secretly, because drink is not sold openly. Just as other existing laws against wrong-doing make it necessary for roost-robbers, sneak-thieves, adulterers, assassins, and other criminals to indulge their vicious propensities under the cover of secrecy. The law-breaking liquor-seller seeks to hide his wrong-doing just as does the burglar, the incendiary, or any other scoundrel who fears the law. Liquor-selling goes on secretly under license, and there is abundant evidence that license laws are broken oftener than Local Option by-laws.

5. Local Option lessens beer-drinking and increases whiskey-drinking, because whiskey is less bulky, although more harmful

There has been, during the past two years, a substantial falling off in the amount of liquor consumed in Great Britain, in the United States, and in Canada. This falling off has been coincident with a substantial reduction in the number of liquor licenses issued. In the year 1874, the amount of spirits consumed in Canada was 1,994 gallons for every one thousand of the population; last year it was 806 for every one thousand of the population. During the same period of time the consumption of beer increased. If, however, we take recent years, during which Local Option has been spreading, we find that the falling off in the United States and Canada has been in both whiskey and beer. Here are the figures for the per capita consumption of all liquors in Canada during the past three fiscal

Year	Spirits	Beer	Wine	Total
1907 ....	.947	5.858	.092	6.624
1908 ....	.889	5.812	.096	6.797
1909 ....	.806	5.348	.085	6.239

The point at issue, however, is not whether or not Local Option lessens beer-drinking more than it lessens whiskey-drinking. The case for it is complete, when we show, as can be shown, that under it drinking and drunkenness are lessened.

6. Local Option encourages home drinking because men will have drink, buy bottles and take them home instead of drinking at the bar

No one has attempted to substantiate this statement by any evidence to show that under Local Option there is increased home drinking, while there is abundant evidence of improved home conditions following the closing up of bar-rooms. As a matter of fact, the man who buys a bottle of liquor and takes it home is generally the man who has first fuddled his brain in a bar-room. There is little danger of sober men purchasing liquor to take to their homes, and it is a matter of experience that the lessening of bar drinking lessens home drinking also. The treating

system, which is the root of most drunkenness, and the cause of most home drinking, is killed by Local Option.

7. Local Option cannot be enforced

This is a mendacious statement, that ought to be always, and emphatically, denied. No law in Canada is better enforced than is Local Option in many of the municipalities in which it is in force. What has been done can be done. Local Option is better enforced than is the liquor law where licenses are granted. This is natural, because it is easier to prohibit liquor-selling altogether, and where no liquor is permitted, than it is to prohibit it at certain times with plenty of liquor ready to be sold.

The machinery for the enforcement of Local Option is exceptionally strong, and the statement that license law is not as well enforced as Local Option is proved by the fact that a great proportion of the men found guilty of selling liquor under Local Option, have been men who were license-holders before, and who learned their law-breaking habits and methods under the operation of license law.

The Scott Act and Drunkenness

It is elsewhere shown that the prohibition secured under the Ontario Local Option legislation, is in many respects simpler, stronger, and easier of enforcement, than was the prohibition secured by the Canada Temperance Act, generally known as the Scott Act.

The Canada Temperance Act, how-

ever, while in force in the Province of Ontario, did much good. It lessened drinking and drunkenness, and was therefore, bitterly opposed by the liquor party. This opposition, along with political complications and other difficulties that would have been overcome had it remained longer in force, led to its repeal in the Ontario coun-

ties in which it was adopted, but it is still doing excellent work in the Maritime Provinces.

The statement that it did not lessen intemperance in Ontario, is as untrue as is the statement that the Local Option Law is not a still better and more effective measure. The actual effect of the Scott Act may be learned by a careful study of a table to be found on page 141 of the Ontario Provincial Secretary's report for the year 1908, on the operation of the Liquor License Laws. That table sets out the number of commitments to county jails in Ontario for drunkenness during the years from 1876 to 1908, inclusive. An examination of this interesting document gives us the following results:

The license year for the Province of Ontario ends on the 30th of April, and the Scott Act when it came into force in a county of this province, came into force on the first day of May. The judicial year, for which the figures are given in the table referred to, ends with the 30th day of September. There is therefore a little difficulty in making comparisons between Scott Act years and license years, inasmuch as the figures for the year in which the Scott Act began to operate, and the year in which it ceased to operate, are figures covering a period during which the law was part of the time a license law and part of the time prohibition.

Another difficulty met with in the making of comparisons is the fact that the Scott Act affects a municipal county or a city, while the figures of commitments for drunkenness are for judicial counties, which are not in all cases coterminous with municipal counties.

Where a municipal county includes a city, the city and county are united for judicial purposes, and the figures for commitments cover both. There were five counties, namely: Brant, Carleton, Frontenac, Lincoln and Middlesex, in which the Scott Act was carried; but each of these coun-

ties included a city in which the license law remained in operation. The figures for these judicial counties are, therefore, for territory partly under license and partly under Scott Act.

The judicial counties of Simcoe, Victoria and Haliburton and Renfrew, and the judicial districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, include portions of territory that did not come under the Scott Act, although parts of the three counties and of the district named were under that act. The figures for these three counties and that district are also, in each case, figures for territory that was partly under license and partly under Scott Act.

The Scott Act was carried, altogether, in twenty-five municipal counties and two cities. It affected, however, twenty-six of the judicial districts set out in the above-mentioned table. The judicial districts of Brant, Carleton, Frontenac, Lincoln, Middlesex, Muskoka and Parry Sound, Renfrew, Simcoe, and Victoria and Haliburton, were as has been said, partly under license and partly under Scott Act. The judicial counties of Bruce, Dufferin, Elgin, Halton, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Norfolk, Northumberland and Durham, Ontario, Oxford, Peterboro, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and Wellington came entirely under Scott Act in every part of their respective jurisdiction. The remaining sixteen judicial counties remained throughout under license.

The County of Halton changed from license to Scott Act in the judicial year 1882 and changed back to license in the year 1888.

The Scott Act did not come into force in any other county for three years after the commencement of its operation in Halton. Halton, therefore, has to be considered to a certain extent by itself.

If we omit the years of change, 1882 and 1888, we find from the official table referred to, the following facts: For the six years from 1876 to 1881 inclusive, the county of Halton had 54 commitments for drunkenness, an average of 9 per year. For the five following years of Scott Act, from 1883 to 1887

inclusive, the county of Halton had 40 commitments for drunkenness, an average of 8 per year. For the three years 1889 to 1891 inclusive, subsequent to the repeal of the Scott Act, the county of Halton had 31 commitments for drunkenness, an average of 10.3 per year.

Of the other twenty-five judicial counties, Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Norfolk, Oxford, Renfrew, Stormont, etc., changed from license to Scott Act in 1885. All of these, excepting Oxford, changed back to license in 1888. Oxford changed in 1889. Because of the overlapping of judicial and municipal counties already mentioned, it happened that the judicial counties of Simcoe, Victoria, and the judicial district of Muskoka and Parry Sound, came partly under the Scott Act in 1885, still more under that Act in 1886, changed in part back to license in 1888, and came entirely under license in 1889. The remaining fifteen judicial counties, Brant, Carleton, Elgin, Frontenac, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds, etc., Lennox etc., Lincoln, Northumberland etc., Middlesex, Ontario, Peterboro', and Wellington, changed from license to Scott Act in 1886, and back to license in 1889.

It will thus be seen that there was only one year, 1887, in which all the judicial districts affected were under the Scott Act to a maximum extent. It is also clear that the transition years 1885-6 and 1888-9, would not give data of value in making a comparison between the results of Scott Act and license respectively, and to get at any just conclusion as to the effect of the Scott Act upon the number of commitments, we must compare the year 1887, when the Scott Act was in force to the fullest extent, with the years previous to its coming into operation, and the years subsequent to its repeal. We take the two years just before and the two years just after the change as being the nearest and fairest for comparison.

The facts in regard to the county of Halton have already been set out. Taking all the other judicial counties and districts of the Province of Ontario for the years named, and arranging them in three groups (1) those coming entirely under Scott Act, (2) those coming partially under Scott Act, (3) those remaining entirely under license, we get the following tables showing the commitments for drunkenness in the respective groups:

TABLE I.

Counties changing entirely from License to Scott Act.

County	License 1885	1884	Scott Act 1887	License 1886	License 1885
Bruce	10	3	6	6	7
Dufferin .....	..	1	3	2	1
Elgin	92	82	25	20	22
Huron .....	..	4	..	5	5
Kent .....	..	26	7	71	47
Lambton .....	..	105	38	108	95
Lanark .....	..	7	9	5	5
Leeds and Grenville .....	..	135	24	58	44
Lennox and Addington .....	..	20	8	..	23
Norfolk .....	..	17	5	..	10
Northumberland and Durham	21	26	6	..	32
Ontario .....	..	1	..	2	..
Oxford .....	..	51	50	..	34
Peterboro	71	30	11	45	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	9	4	..	14
Wellington	93	49	22	10	4
	500	566	218	471	367

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TABLE II.

Judicial Counties changed in part from License to Scott Act.

County	License		Scott Act		License
	1883	1884	1887	1890	1891
Brant	75	58	112	182	112
Carleton	261	314	286	336	204
Frontenac	46	75	108	129	125
Lincoln	65	39	21	24	12
Middlesex	269	445	404	332	213
Muskoka and Parry Sound	8	16	8	28	19
Renfrew	17	27	2	1	0
Simcoe	87	99	16	34	34
Victoria and Haliburton	7	20	2	7	1
	835	1093	959	1073	720

TABLE III.

Judicial Counties remaining under License, without any change.

County	1883	1884	1887	1890	1891
Algoma	21	15	85	69	77
Essex	121	103	45	35	57
Grey	19	28	21	17	13
Haldimand	7	7	17	15	22
Hastings	57	50	51	49	34
Nipissing	10	17	13	97	96
Peel	4	10	8	30	17
Perth	37	14	12	14	4
Prescott and Russell	2	..	..	..	5
Prince Edward	70	46	20	33	19
Thunder Bay	296	705	148	125	120
Waterloo	14	11	8	17	13
Welland	34	23	32	16	7
Wentworth	376	295	373	418	251
York	1485	1661	2166	2085	1783
	2563	2985	2999	3020	2518

Table 1 of the foregoing is of course that which makes clear the result of the Scott Act on the commitments for drunkenness. It is very instructive. A careful examination of it will show, that, with one exception, every county in which commitments for drunkenness were common, was greatly benefited. In the exceptional county, Oxford, enforcement of the law in the town of Woodstock was very lax. Every other county that had over ten commitments for drunkenness in either 1883 or 1884, shows a startling reduction of such commitments under the Scott Act. It would be unfair to gen-

eralize from any isolated case, but the conclusion from the whole of the counties is irresistible.

The total figures of all the counties named for the different years should be carefully noted. Then it must be borne in mind that the Scott Act was new. Its maximum benefit could not be attained until it was long enough in operation to give those charged with its administration, the knowledge and success in its enforcement that could only come from study and experience.

Table 1 includes all the counties that came entirely under the Scott Act. Excepting Oxford, they had all exactly

THE CAMPAIGN MANUAL.

two full years of Scott Act experience, and 1887 was one of the Scott Act years in every case. If they are separated into two sets according to the different times of the coming into force of the law, we can compare two Scott Act years for each set with the preceding and subsequent license years. We then get the following table:

These tables are convincing. It would be impossible to make any fair arrangement of the figures they contain without having evidenced the same fact, that the Scott Act despite its defects and the difficulties that surrounded its operation, was effective in lessening criminal drunkenness.

TABLE IV.

Counties entirely under Scott Act in 1886-7.

	License		Scott Act		License	
	1883	1884	1886	1887	1889	1890
Bruce	10	3	2	6	8	6
Dufferin	0	1	3	3	4	2
Huron	5	4	4	0	2	5
Norfolk	18	17	6	5	17	3
Stormont, etc.	8	9	1	4	29	25
	41	34	16	18	60	41

TABLE V.

Counties entirely under Scott Act in 1887-8.

	License		Scott Act		License	
	1884	1885	1887	1888	1890	1891
Elgin	82	57	25	29	20	32
Kent	26	18	7	9	71	47
Lambton	105	130	38	64	108	95
Lanark	7	6	9	4	5	5
Leeds, etc.	135	80	24	31	58	44
Lennox	20	6	8	7	22	23
Northumberland, etc.	26	26	6	12	38	22
Ontario	1	4	0	0	2	0
Peterboro	30	27	11	26	45	24
Wellington	49	32	22	21	10	4
	481	386	150	203	379	296

THE EMPIRE'S DANGER.

I have long had the conviction that there is no greater cause of evil, moral and physical in this country, than the use of alcoholic beverages. . . I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful maladies which come under my notice, as well as those which every medical man has to treat, to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drink taken in

the quantity which is conveniently deemed moderate. . . . But if I venture one step further it would be to express a belief that there is no single habit in this country which so much tends to deteriorate the qualities of the race, and so much disqualifies it for endurance in that competition which in the nature of things must exist, and in which struggle the prize of superiority must fall to the best and the strongest.—Sir Henry Thompson, M.D., F.R.S.

Liquor Licenses in Ontario

Evidence of the steady growth of public opinion against the liquor traffic is to be found in the official tables showing the number of licenses issued in the Province of Ontario during the last twenty-seven years. In the following statement the number of licenses given in each case is for the license year ending on April 30th of the year named in the first column.

The great reduction shown for the year 1877 was due to the Crook's Act. The reduction in shop licenses in 1877 was caused by the law prohibiting the sale of liquor in places where any other business is carried on. Vessel licenses, permitting the sale of liquor on boats, were abolished in 1891.

The temporary reduction shown for the years 1885 to 1890 was due to the Canada Temperance Act. It will be noticed that if these years are omitted the number of licenses has been steadily diminishing for eighteen years, notwithstanding a steady increase in population.

Years	Tavern	Shop	Wholesale	Vessel	Total
1875	4,793	1,307	52	33	6,185
1876	4,459	1,257	78	24	5,818
1877	2,977	787	147	27	3,938
1878	2,845	739	65	27	3,676
1879	2,910	724	52	29	3,715
1880	3,199	757	42	22	4,020
1881	3,227	760	40	22	4,049
1882	3,311	764	34	24	4,133
1883a	3,317	797	35	24	4,163
1884a	3,363	781	36	21	4,201
1885a	3,253	675	28	14	3,970
1886b	2,574	525	24	9	3,132
1887c	1,567	367	28	12	1,974
1888c	1,496	325	28	13	1,862
1889d	2,066	336	26	17	2,445
1890	3,073	445	27	15	3,560
1891	3,071	428	24	..	3,523
1892	2,990	403	21	..	3,414
1893	2,966	378	25	..	3,369
1894	2,898	357	31	..	3,276
1895	2,785	337	29	..	3,151
1896	2,779	327	26	..	3,132
1897	2,747	323	26	..	3,096
1898	2,725	317	22	..	3,064
1899	2,641	312	23	..	2,976
1900	2,611	308	21	..	2,950
1901	2,621	303	24	..	2,948
1902	2,613	308	26	..	2,947
1903	2,628	307	22	..	2,957
1904	2,577	300	22	..	2,899
1905	2,516	298	22	..	2,836
1906	2,384	283	24	Club	2,691
1907	2,207	267	23	24	2,521
1908	2,110	262	25	35	2,432

a One county under Canada Temperance Act.

b Nine counties under Canada Temperance Act.

c Twenty-five counties under Canada Temperance Act.

d Seventeen counties under Canada Temperance Act.

The Plebiscite Figures

Frequent inquiries are received concerning the votes polled in the various plebiscites that have already been taken. The actual results obtained are set out in the subjoined tables. In the plebiscite for the Province of Ontario, taken on Jan. 3, 1894, the votes polled were as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
For Prohibition	180,067	12,402	192,469
Against Prohibition	108,494	2,226	110,720
Total votes polled	288,561	14,628	303,209
Majority for Prohibition	71,593	10,176	81,769

Other Provincial plebiscites were taken on the dates and with the results set out in the following statement:

Province	Date of Voting	Votes cast for Prohibition	Votes cast ag't Prohibition	Maj. for Prohibition
Manitoba	July 23rd, 1892	19,637	7,115	12,522
Prince Edward Island	Dec. 14th, 1893	10,616	3,390	7,226
Nova Scotia	Mar. 16th, 1894	43,756	12,355	31,401

The Dominion plebiscite was taken on September 29th, 1898, and the votes polled gave the following results:

	For Prohibition	Against	Majority For	Majority Against
Ontario	154,498	115,284	39,214	.....
Quebec	28,436	122,760	.....	94,324
Nova Scotia	34,678	5,370	29,308	.....
New Brunswick	26,919	9,575	17,344	.....
Prince Edward Island	9,461	1,146	8,315	.....
Manitoba	12,419	2,978	9,441	.....
British Columbia	5,731	4,756	975	.....
North-West Territories	6,238	2,824	3,414	.....
Total	278,380	264,693	108,011	94,324

On the fourth day of December, 1902, a vote of the Legislative Assembly electors of the Province of Ontario was taken upon the question of the approval of the Liquor Act, 1902, which was a thorough-going measure of Provincial prohibition. The result of that vote was as follows:

Votes for the Liquor Act, 1902	199,749
Votes against the Liquor Act, 1902	103,548
Majority for the Act	96,201

Sober by Law

There are some very common expressions, oft-quoted sayings, that embody serious fallacies. They have an oracular sound, and an aphoristic style, that mislead those who do not take the time and trouble necessary to investigate them. One of these is the trite, would-be maxim, frequently used as an argument against the prohibition of the liquor traffic: "You cannot make men sober by legislation."

We reply: You must! That is what legislation is for. The object of law is the well-being of the community, the protection of the rights and interests of the individuals that constitute society. Now a drunkard is a danger to society. The inebriate without mental restraint to control his inclination to crime is, as far as his fellows are concerned, on a par with the scoundrel without moral restraint to keep him from crime.

Both evils must be dealt with by the same authority, that is, by law. We have laws framed expressly for the suppression of gambling houses, brothels, places for the receipt of stolen goods and other agencies that facilitate certain crimes; why not for the suppression of the liquor traffic that facilitates drunkenness and all its attendant woes and crimes?

True, there are crimes to-day notwithstanding good laws relating to them, and probably there would be intemperance, notwithstanding good laws relating to it. But good laws restrain and minify those evils. So they would this.

If we keep drink from drunkards, we make them sober. The drunkard is a danger to society. Law is intended for

the protection of society. If law cannot protect us against the drunkard, then government is a failure and legislation a humbug. You must make men sober by law.

Law does make men sober, when it finds them drunk. We would change the plan of doing it, because the protection to society, thus secured, is only temporary. We want it permanent. Who ever heard of fines or imprisonment curing a confirmed drunkard? We complain of the present expensive system, because it is ineffectual, and plead for better and cheaper protection, by the simple method of locking up the drink instead of locking up the drunkards, or fining them, generally at the expense of those who are already the greatest, and often innocent sufferers.

Law works against crime in two ways. It provides deterrent and reformatory penalties. It also provides preventative enlightenment and education. It assumes that intelligence will act in discernment of the nature of wrong, and moral principle will impel to avoidance of it, so it furnishes agencies for development of intelligence and moral principle. Drunkenness prevents appreciation of the penalties, and destroys the intelligence and moral principle.

If the operation of law is to be effective at all upon those who need it most, the counter-working agency must be removed. Law ought to make men sober, because intemperance is the deadliest foe to the carrying out of the object of right legislation. It can do this only by putting down the drink traffic. Freedom for the right means suppression of the wrong.

An Irresistible Argument

One of the most overwhelming evidences of public approval of Local Option is the practical impossibility of securing the repeal of by-laws once adopted, even in those municipalities in which repeal is possible by a simple majority of the votes cast.

There were 97 such municipalities in which repeal contests might have been brought on last January. In all of them Local Option had been carried on the simple majority plan, and therefore could be repealed by a simple majority of the votes cast, yet the liquor traffic only succeeded in bringing on repeal contests in twenty-nine of these municipalities, and the result showed that the liquor traffic had lost ground badly.

It is true that repeal was carried in two municipalities, but under such circumstances as to make the vote an expression of public opinion in favor of Local Option. Both of them were new municipalities, incorporated villages, created out of part of townships which had carried Local Option, the parts taken being sections that had given majorities against Local Option when the by-laws were originally carried.

They were the village of Hepworth, made out of part of the township of Amabel, and the village of Courtright, made out of part of the township of Moore. In the original voting these parts of the townships had given an aggregate majority of sixty-nine against Local Option. In their suc-

cessful repeals, they had a majority of only thirty-eight.

Taking the votes originally given in these two townships and villages together, and comparing them with the votes taken on the question of repeal, we find that the results were as follows:

	First Voting	Second Voting
For Local Option	907	1,084
Against Local Option.	705	586
Majority	202	498

It will be seen that in these places, in which the liquor traffic won a nominal victory, the temperance vote increased by 177, while the liquor vote fell off by 119, and the aggregate temperance majority increased from 202 to 498.

Taking the voting in all the twenty-nine municipalities in which repeal contests took place, which is the fairest method of testing the question, we obtain the following result:

	First Voting	Second Voting
For Local Option	9,860	11,893
Against Local Option.	6,812	7,065
Majority	3,048	4,828

That is, in all the places in which there were repeal contests, the aggregate temperance vote was increased by 2,033, and the aggregate temperance majority was increased by 1,780. Could there be a more convincing demonstration of the success of a law whose operation thus commends itself to public approval?

Fundamental Facts

The great success that the temperance reform is achieving to-day is the result, to a great extent, of judicious education and agitation, but education and agitation will not win public support for a movement that has not in itself inherent merits. The strength of the temperance cause is in its solid basis of scientific fact as well as in the high motive and philanthropic purpose of its advocates. It is well therefore for us to keep steadily in mind some of these facts now so fully established that further argument in their support seems to be almost superfluous. Here are a few of them:

1. That alcohol is a poison. There is no scientific definition of poison that will not include alcohol. There is no well-informed medical man who values his reputation, who will to-day dispute the statement that alcohol is an enemy to life and growth and that whether or not it may be used with impunity sometimes, under some circumstances in small doses, its effects are poisoning effects and its place is in the poison class.

2. That as alcohol is a poison and a disturber in the human body, so the liquor traffic is a disturber and a destroyer in the body politic. It is an economic poison, preventing production, causing waste and loss, and an enemy to prosperity and progress.

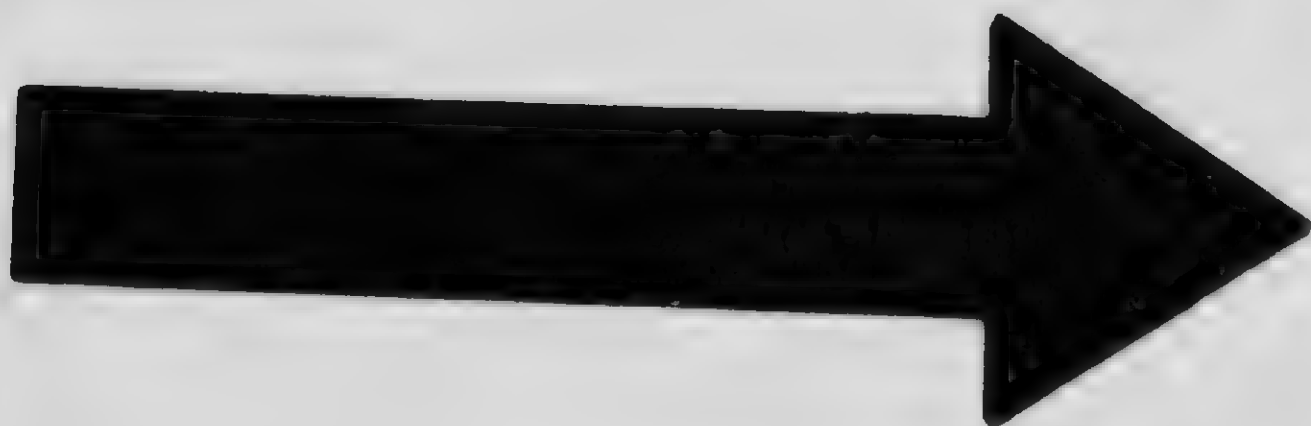
3. The drink habit is a bar to personal success. Industry, commerce, enterprise, business of every kind, has no place for the man who weakens his physical power and impairs his mentality by indulgence in intoxicants. Even the moderate drinker is handicapped. The man who drinks is invariably left behind.

4. The liquor traffic is the cause of the drinking habit. Nearly all drunkenness grows out of the treating system. Behind the drinking custom stands the bar-room. Without the latter the former would practically die for lack of opportunity to live. Closing up the bar-room would cripple the liquor traffic and prevent the beginnings of the drunkenness that does so much to degrade and disgrace and destroy.

5. The license system is a failure. That is from a moral standpoint. It does produce a revenue at an enormous cost. It does not interfere with the mischief done by the liquor traffic. Any good accomplished under a license law comes not from the licensing but from the prohibiting features of that law. Licensing is a folly.

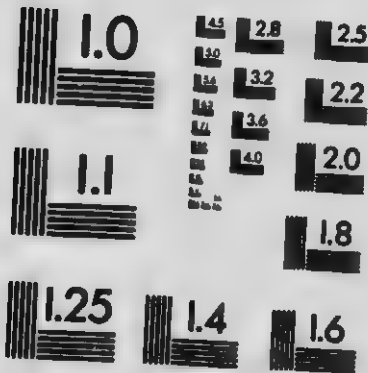
6. Prohibition is successful. Just as the best tools ever invented will be useless unless handled by competent workmen, so a prohibitory law will fail where it is not honestly and effectively administered. In such cases it is childish to blame the tool for the ignorance or unfaithfulness of the man who handles it. The history of each prohibitory law, each prohibition state, every Local Option municipality, is a demonstration of the soundness, practicability and value of the prohibition principle and of prohibitory legislation.

7. Morally, license is wrong; prohibition is right. If the liquor traffic is bad, then it is stupid, foolish, immoral to maintain it. If prohibition can restrain the liquor traffic which invariably and inevitably produces drunkenness and other evils, then every good citizen ought to do all he



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can to secure the enactment and enforcement of prohibition, and thereby the advancement of the great temperance reform which must in time

succeed because of its innate vitality and which is the embodiment of principles that are sound and strong as the everlasting hills.

Abandoned Fortresses

No longer do intelligent men advocate the continuance of the liquor traffic on the ground of its usefulness as a business institution. The common sense of the community has been awakened to the economic fact that the industry of producing poison from wholesome grain is even less beneficial to the community than would be the turning of that grain into ashes. The manufacture of liquor for public consumption confers no more benefit on the community than would the burning up of farm products and the taxing of the people to pay for the loss.

Similarly it has been realized that the investment of capital and the employment of men in the distribution of the dangerous drug produced is sheer waste of working power, leaving the country as a whole poorer to the extent of the wealth absorbed by the process.

Scientific men have torn to tatters the old theory that alcohol was a food, or even a useful stimulant. They have shown that its habitual use is always accompanied by injury to body and mind, and that the highest form of manhood and womanhood is impossible to those whose powers are weakened by alcoholic indulgence.

Political economists have come to see that the liquor traffic as a means of taxation is unjust in the extreme, that it takes our national revenues

out of the class of the community least able to contribute, helping the rich to grow richer, and making the poor still poorer. It has been shown moreover that the law-protected liquor traffic is a debauching influence in political life, and that nearly all degrading corruption centres round this tolerated wrong.

Even the old cry of personal liberty has been rejected as an argument, which ought to weigh with intelligent people. The anarchistic doctrine that a man ought to be permitted, to do as he chooses, regardless of its effects upon other members of the community, is not accepted by any of those who believe in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship in a civilized community.

Stripped of the concealing devices that before were used to hide its real nature, the liquor traffic stands before the public to-day as the simple embodiment of avarice, seeking to utilize appetite for its own aggrandizement. Selfishness, and selfishness only, is the foundation and walls and roof of this stronghold of iniquity.

As the true character of the evil becomes revealed, and as men grow in experience, and exercise intelligence, benevolence and patriotism, intolerance of the curse grows greater, and determination to be free from it grows stronger. The end of the legalized liquor traffic is not very far away.

Local Option Results

What is Being Done by Local Bar-room Closing in Canada and the United States—The Problem of Effective Law Enforcement A Careful Summary of Important Facts

At the request of the committee in charge of the recent World's Temperance Congress, which met in London, Eng., Mr. F. S. Spence prepared for that body a comprehensive statement of the history, principles and results of the Local Option or No-license movement, which has made such rapid and widespread progress during recent years.

The paper, and the discussion which followed its presentation, evoked very great interest. It was reported in full by the Alliance News, but it is too extensive to permit of our reporting it. It embodied much historical information, and investigation of legal and political facts and principles. The latter part of it, however, contained some illustrative details concerning the working out of the Local Option idea, and that part we have pleasure in submitting to our readers, even though it deals with some facts with which they are already familiar. It says:—

Difficulties in the U.S.

Differences of conditions and methods make the effectiveness of Local Option a varying quantity. As a rule it is fair to say that local prohibition is more uniformly enforced in Canada than in the United States. One reason of this is the difference between the political systems of the two countries. In the United States not merely the members of legislative bodies, but frequently the judiciary and executive officials, are elected by popular vote. The legislative body acts for a whole State. Executive and judicial officers

generally act in their own constituencies, hence the State law will represent the collective sentiment of the whole community, while its administration may represent only the sentiment of a particular locality. A State may pass a law prohibiting the liquor traffic, and a city may elect a judge, a sheriff, a chief of police, and a prosecuting attorney, nominally for the enforcement of all law, but actually with the understanding that these officers will disregard the prohibitory law.

The Canadian Method

On the other hand, Canadians, following more closely the English system of an independent judiciary and a responsible executive, look upon law-enforcing and law-interpreting officers as representatives, not of a local electorate, but of the whole community, acting under the direction of a responsible government controlled by a legislature representing the country at large. The Canadian system may not be technically so democratic in its details, but it is ultimately more successful in every part of the country. It is easy to see how, under such circumstances, the enforcement of law in Canada will be more uniform, more independent, and more efficient than in those parts of the United States in which magistrates and executive officers are chosen by popular vote.

Officials Sometimes Incompetent

These conditions affect the enforcement of all liquor laws and of many other laws. Local public opinion always has some effect upon administrative action. The elective method sometimes secures very thorough enforcement, and always a desire on the part of officials to meet the views of the majority, and so it is not so ineffective

in the carrying out of Local Option legislation as it sometimes is in the carrying out of general State law under which the working out sometimes may be weakest where the necessity for it is strongest. In both Canada and the United States may be found not only citizens who resist or evade law, but officials who are incompetent or worse. These difficulties are not peculiar to the enforcement of prohibitory laws.

Exaggerated Expectations

Sometimes there is disappointment over the results of the no-license method because too much has been expected from that method. It is rarely that the no-license law eliminates drunkenness. The drink appetite will impel confirmed inebriates to almost any subterfuge or method to obtain liquor. The profits of illegal liquor-selling tempt avaricious men to run the risk of the penalties imposed for law violation. Drinking men who can obtain liquor in a license district a few miles away will go there to indulge. When a vote to repeal a no-license law is possible within a short time after the change from license, there is special danger of repeal, because strong interests seek to turn public opinion against the existing law.

Advantages of No-License

Nevertheless, under the no-license method the difficulty of securing drink materially diminishes drunkenness. It is not going too far to say that on the whole the results of the no-license method have fully equalled the expectations of its reasonable advocates. It removes the public temptation, breaks up the treating system, and prevents the formation of drinking habits. It is a decided advantage to the weak-willed inebriate who desires to abstain from strong drink, and to the careless citizen who will drink when drinking is respectable and convenient, but who will not do so at the cost of personal inconvenience, public odium, or risk of being exposed as an abettor of law violation.

It would be easy to produce much testimony from experienced observers and extensive statistics from criminal records to prove that the no-license

method lessens drunkenness and drinking and promotes thrift and prosperity, just as it would be easy to show from similar statistics and by similar evidence that drunkenness will continue where prohibition prevails. In fact, the controversy that generally goes on in contests over the question of the adoption of Local Option by-laws takes the form of statistical statements to show that drunkenness continues under no-license, and that drunkenness is lessened under no-license. Both statements are correct. The facts hereinafter presented are merely specimens of much available evidence.

Facts That Must be Remembered

Comparisons of conditions in license and no-license neighborhoods may be misleading. Statistics concerning police records of drunkenness in different cities are notoriously so. The character of the population, the methods of police authorities, the mode of keeping records and other such varying factors may make a contrast of figures valueless. A comparison between specified units of urban and rural population is also unfair. Even the direct testimony of careful witnesses may be colored by predilections. The comparisons most likely to be instructive are such as are made between the conditions in the same locality under license and under no-license for a reasonable period of time in each case, and the most informing testimony is that of competent observers who have had experience in studying and criticizing social movements and conditions. From the great mass of evidence available concerning the United States, the following facts are selected relating to widely-separated localities in which conditions are very diverse. Some of this information is taken from the Anti-Saloon League's Year Book, published at the League's headquarters in Columbus, Ohio. This annual is a mine of useful information.

Georgia

Georgia is a typical Southern State on the Atlantic seaboard. Prohibition came into force in it on January 1st, 1908, replacing no-license in many districts, and taking effect in a number of cities in which no-license could not

have been carried. Police court records of this State make the following showing for the first nine months under prohibition, and the corresponding ten months of the preceding year under license :

	1907	1908
Cases of drunkenness ...	4,352	1,598
Total cases tried	15,086	8,990

Referring to the experience of parts of this State in which no-license had been operative for some time, General Hoke Smith, Governor of Georgia, said

its advantage or disadvantage before the next voting takes place, and there is frequent fluctuation of method in some cities.

Here is a table showing the convictions for drunkenness in six of these cities for two adjoining years, one year of license, and one year of no-license in each case. These six cities are chosen because the population of each of them exceeds 30,000. The black lines are drawn for illustration in proportion to the number of arrests for drunkenness:

THE VALUE OF NO-LICENSE

Comparative Arrests for Drunkenness

The Same Massachusetts Cities Under License and No-License			
BROCKTON	1898, License		1627
	1899, No-License		455
WALTHAM	1900, License		634
	1901, No-License		179
TAUNTON	1900, No-License		482
	1901, License		1204
CHELSEA	1901, No-License		398
	1902, License		1246
NEWBURY-PORT	1901, License		673
	1902, No-License		150
LOWELL	1902, License		4077
	1903, No-License		842
WOBURN	1903, License		204
	1904, No-License		1432
SALEM	1903, License		503
	1904, No-License		1160
FITCH-BURG	1905, License		359
	1906, No-License		

With License the arrests for drunkenness in the same cities are from 2 to nearly 5 times as great as with No-License.

recently, "Over one hundred counties in the State have had prohibition for years. They have outgrown counties similarly situated which have permitted the sale. There is no doubt that prohibition is wise from an economic standpoint. The overwhelming sentiment of the white people of Georgia is for prohibition, and the law will be enforced."

Massachusetts

The cities of Massachusetts vote on the question of no-license every year. The license year expires some time after the vote is taken. Therefore, when a change is made, the new method has not a long time to show

One of the Massachusetts cities which voted no-license at the election held a few months ago was Worcester. It has a population of 130,078. It was under no-license during the last seven months of 1908, and it had been under license in 1907. The police record for the seven months of each of these years was as follows :

	1907	1908
Total arrests	9,875	6,400
Arrests for drunkenness.	2,187	842

The following statement is also interesting, although it has to be qualified by the fact already pointed out, that the license list includes larger cities than are included in the no-

license list. This consideration, however, loses force when we come to deal with cities, all of which are fairly large.

"The Board of Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts report conditions in the thirty-three cities of that State for the year 1906 as follows :

(For each 1,000 population.)

Number of arrests for drunkenness in no-license cities	14.47
Number of arrests for drunkenness in license cities	33.18

In other words, for every 100 cases of drunkenness in the no-license cities there were 233 cases in the license cities of Massachusetts, the population being considered."

Tennessee

Knoxville (Tenn.) is a city of 36,051 population. It came under the operation of Local Option Prohibition in the latter part of 1907, and within a few days after the close of the first year of the new method, Chief of Police W. P. Chandler made the following statement concerning the results :

Our city is 100 per cent. better today than when saloons were here. It is true we make arrests, and some for drunkenness, but where in the days of the saloon we made 150 to 250 a week, we rarely make fifty arrests a week now, including all manner of cases. In the saloon days we would make ten to twenty arrests each day, and thirty-five to fifty on Saturdays, nearly all drunks or the result of drunks. Now we have an average of three or four a day, and rarely go over ten to fifteen on Saturdays.

Clarksville (Tenn.) is not a large city, but it is one that has recently come under prohibition, having completed its first no-license year on June 30th, 1908. A comparison between its police records for that year and the year ending June 30th, 1907, under license is made in the following table:

	1907	1908	Dec.
All arrests	953	433	520
For drunkenness..	353	119	234

Texas

Hon. Governor T. M. Campbell, of Texas, states his observation of the work of no-license in his State in the following terms :

About fifty of the totally dry counties, and many of the precincts in the others, have become so since 1903. The effect has been to greatly decrease the consumption of intoxicants and the amount of crime.

Canadian Conditions

In Canada, Local Option Prohibition is not in operation in any very large cities. The sweep made in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the Canada Temperance Act took place nearly thirty years ago. In the greater part of Prince Edward Island that measure was recently repealed to permit the enactment of a provincial law of total Prohibition. The victories of Local Option in Ontario and Quebec have been mainly won in rural municipalities and villages in which the record of crime and drunkenness was always low. The strongest evidence to be found in these two provinces in favor of the no-license plan is in the fact that in the localities in which no-license has been tried, persistent efforts to secure a return to license are almost invariably defeated.

Proof of Popularity

On January 3rd, 1909, voting took place on the question of repealing Local Option in twenty-seven places in which it had been adopted three years before, with the result that the Local Option was sustained, and generally by increased majorities. The aggregate of votes cast in both these votings is shown in the following tables :

	1906	1909	Inc.
Votes for no-license	9,860	11,812	1,952
Votes against license	6,812	6,946	134
Majority	3,048	4,866	1,418

The Scott Act

At the request of a Canadian Royal Commission, which was investigating the liquor question in the year 1892, the chief officer of the statistical branch of the Dominion Government

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prepared a report on the working in New Brunswick of the Canada Temperance Act, commonly called the Scott Act. There are in this province fourteen counties, nine under the Scott Act and five under license. The report says:

There were 22,841 convictions in the province during ten years. Divided according to Scott Act counties and non-Scott Act counties, there were 8,738 in the nine Scott Act counties and 14,102 in the other counties, or 38.4 per cent. in the nine counties and 66.6 per cent. in the non-Scott Act counties, judged by the criminal statistics. That is to say, 61 per cent. of the population had 38½ per cent. of the criminal convictions and 39 per cent. of the population had 61½ per cent. of the crimes as indicated by the convictions.

The chief statistician might have followed the comparison further. Of the 22,841 convictions, 13,598 were for the offence of drunkenness. Of these 4,986 were in the Scott Act counties, and 8,612 in the counties in which license was in operation. That is to say, 61 per cent. of the population (under Scott Act) had 36½ per cent. of the convictions for drunkenness, and 39 per cent. of the population (under license) had 63½ per cent. of the convictions for drunkenness.

Criminal Statistics

The official criminal statistics of Canada for the year ending September 30th, 1907, have recently been published. They are instructive. One table shows the result obtained by taking the total number of convictions for all offences in each province and dividing it into the number representing the population so as to show how many inhabitants there are for each conviction. That table is here rearranged so as to place the provinces in a list according to the extent to which they are under prohibition or no-license, beginning with Prince Edward Island, which is entirely under prohibition, and going down to British Columbia, which has no Local Option. The two new pro-

vinces are grouped with the unorganized territories of which they were recently a part:

Province.	Number inhabitants to each conviction
Prince Edward Island	228
Nova Scotia	170
New Brunswick	139
Quebec	160
Ontario	129
Manitoba	165
Territories	83
British Columbia	61

Two Ontario Towns

As already stated, there are 334 no-license municipalities in the Province of Ontario. Personal evidence sufficient to fill many volumes might be compiled concerning the success of prohibition in these places. Only two specimen statements are here submitted.

1. Owen Sound is a thriving lake-port and railway town, with a population of about 12,000. In December, 1907, after nearly two years' trial of Local Option, a large number of leading manufacturers, merchants, and members of the town council, signed the following statement:

We, the undersigned business men and citizens of the town of Owen Sound, beg to state that Local Option has decreased drunkenness and the use of intoxicating liquors in the town. The habit of treating is practically abolished. We know that Local Option, as compared with the licensed bar, has proven a success, notwithstanding the persistent antagonism of a number of otherwise influential citizens. We further affirm that we believe business has been better and trade more active than it would have been under the license system.

2. Midland is a Northern town with a large lumber trade and with a population of 4,000. In 1908, after two years' experience of no-license, the Mayor of Midland, Mr. E. Letherby, published a letter in which he said:

Our largest employers of labor and proprietors of all our industries

speak of the measure in the highest terms, and would sacrifice considerable rather than return to license conditions. I have no knowledge of a single exception, and almost without exception our merchants testify to a substantial increase in business on a better cash basis, also to the payment of old accounts written off as worthless under the license system.

Ladies can now travel our streets without having their ears assailed

by foul and profane language, such as only drunken men use.

Comparatively speaking, there is no liquor sold now as compared with license days, and I am quite satisfied that there is no more sold under Local Option than was illegally sold under license. We have the same number of hotels now as under license, and the accommodation is very much improved.

Prohibition in Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island is the one Province in the Dominion of Canada in which the total prohibition of retail liquor-selling is an accomplished fact. The Canada Temperance Act was in force for many years in every part of this Province, but was not always in force in the city of Charlottetown, where the liquor traffic was comparatively strong, and from which liquor was sold for delivery in those places in which no local sale was permitted.

There was also a general opinion that more effective law enforcement would be secured if the details of the law were enacted by the Local Legislature, in which local conditions were better understood, and which had full control of the enforcing machinery.

The Legislature, therefore, passed a prohibitory law for the Province, and the temperance electors in the different counties deliberately voted for the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, in order to allow the other measure to come into operation in every part of the Province.

The conditions that prevail under the new law will be pretty well understood by the perusal of the following article, lately published in the Charlottetown Guardian, the principal daily

newspaper of the Province, and one which is thoroughly reliable and very influential.

The law has proved to be most beneficial in this city. In the old days with 2,000 less people we kept sixteen policemen. Now we have but six—one on duty at the police station at night, another there by day, and only two patrolmen on duty by day and two by night about the city.

All the evils predicted to result from prohibition have failed to materialize. It was said prohibition would only lead to more drunkenness; that we should have no decent hotels; that it would injure trade, and so on. We have reduced the arrests for drunkenness to one-fourth or one-fifth of what they were under license; trade is better and larger, payments more prompt, we have better hotels, better streets and sidewalks, better fire and light service than ever before.

Doubters have been convinced and former opponents converted to prohibition. The law has the support of all the better element among the people, and of the clergy, Protestant and Catholic alike. "It has made good." No political party and no man of either party among our thirty members of the Legislature has in seven years past, or will now, propose to repeal it.

Year after year it has been strengthened by amendments proposed by the temperance people. The inspector in

this city was appointed on the recommendation of the Temperance Alliance. The liquor interest has almost ceased to be a political factor in the city or province.

Some liquor is imported, for the province has not the power to prohibit the importation. Tourists, travellers, and sailors bring it in here, and at Summerside, and the small outports, some dishonest druggists and doctors gave trouble for a time, but convic-

tions and exposures have checked this. There is no open sale.

Many a poor drunkard has lived to bless the prohibitory law, while wives and children bless it too. The temperance people unanimously declare it to be the best weapon yet placed in their hands with which to fight the liquor traffic. All the daily newspapers, three in number, now cordially support the law on its merits, though two of them were opposed to it a few years ago.

Result of Local Option in Manitoba

There are in Manitoba some sixty-five municipalities entirely free from any licensed liquor traffic. A couple out of many available items of evidence will show the view there taken of Local Option by men who have had experience with it.

Birtle's Experience

The Winnipeg Tribune of August 7th, 1909, contained an interesting summary of an address delivered by Mr. L. St. George Stubbs, a leading lawyer of Birtle, Man., part of which reads as follows:

He painted a glowing picture of the peace and prosperity of Birtle without the aid of the contamination of the bar-room. He declared that Birtle gave striking proof of the truth of the highest claims made by friends of Veto. He had spent nearly a year in Birtle and had yet to see the first person within its borders who exhibited the slightest signs of intoxication. The operations of the law were so eminently satisfactory that opposition had died a natural death, and no one advised a return to the licensed bar-room. An effort made by the liquor party last fall, showed that it was impossible to get a sufficient number of signatures in Birtle to even bring on a repeal vote. His experience in Birtle had greatly increased his faith in the good results of Veto, and he could recommend its adoption with increased heartiness.

Another Testimonial

Treherne is a thriving country town on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about eighty miles west of Winnipeg. It has been under Local Option for me time. About the end of last year a statement was drawn up, signed by a number of the local business men, and published in the Treherne Times, of December 11th, 1908, setting out the advantages resulting from the freedom of the town from bar-room temptation. The document was as follows:

Treherne, Dec. 8th, 1908.

To whom it may concern:

We, the undersigned heads of business concerns and professional men, of the town of Treherne, Manitoba, do hereby state, that we believe the moral tone of our town and community is very much higher than it would be if we had licensed bars. We also believe that business is better and collections earlier, and that our town as a place of business compares very favorably in this respect in being the largest and most up-to-date town on this line of railway, between Winnipeg and Souris. We also state, we have an abundance of good accommodation for the travelling public.

Nelson Willson, Furniture Dealer.

H. W. Reeves, General Merchant.

J. R. Scott, Harness, Boots & Shoes.

Alex. Hamilton, Barber, Mgr.

R. A. Sanderson, Fruit Dealer.
 S. Calvert, General Merchant.
 F. W. Anderson, Insurance Agt.
 M. A. Staples, Implement Agt.
 Jas. K. Robson, Lumber Dealer.
 P. Henselwood, Postmaster.
 Jas. Leppart, Hotel-keeper.
 F. A. Merzer, Jeweller.
 W. H. House, Tailor.
 John Adair, Mgr., Elevator.
 Jas. Lee, Blacksmith.
 Thos. Wilson, Implement Dealer.
 Geo. Gorie, Implement Dealer.
 D. Blissett, Mgr., Elevator.
 J. P. Straube, Hardware Merchant.
 C. Weichman & J. McIvor, Millers.

D. S. Harvie, Harnessmaker.
 M. McLarty, Shoemaker.
 M. B. Causland, Editor.
 Geo. Graham, Druggist.
 J. G. McGowan, General Merchant.
 J. Waddle, Barber.
 G. W. Staples, M.D.
 Thomas Adair, Lumber Dealer.
 T. J. Larmont, M.D.
 Watson Myles, D.D.S.
 W. K. Ranton, Photographer.
 A. Martin, Real Estate & Insurance.
 Geo. S. Staples, Butcher.
 R. J. Moore, Tailor.
 G. W. Barkwell, Gents' Furnishings
 and Grocer.

Results of Local Option in Ontario

Local Option prohibitory by-laws are in operation in 199 municipalities in the Province of Ontario. As a rule they are working satisfactorily. The Provincial Licensing Department gives a good deal of attention to the matter of law enforcement, and there is no open liquor-selling in any of the 199 municipalities.

A few of these places were freed from bar-rooms before they adopted Local Option by-laws and the action taken was for the purpose of preventing the granting of licenses at any future time. In the great majority, however, the Local Option by-laws closed up bar-rooms, and in these municipalities there is a general expression of satisfaction at the improved conditions that now prevail. Drunkenness is lessened. Many men who formerly spent their money on drink, are now better citizens, with more comfortable homes and are prospering.

It would be easy to fill a volume with testimonials from prominent citizens, to the advantage derived from the abolition of the bar-room. Space can be spared for only a few statements,

all of which are of comparatively recent dates and nearly all made by persons who had experience of the working of license, and opportunity to note the change made by the introduction of Local Option prohibition. The subjoined quotations represent widely scattered parts of the Province, and show that Local Option prohibition does good wherever it is tried.

Owen Sound Town

The town of Owen Sound is the most populous place in the Province in which a Local Option by-law is in force. It is a pr. ous lake-port town with a population of nearly 12,000, and it adopted a Local Option by-law, after a hot contest, in January, 1906. A repeal vote was brought on in the beginning of 1909, and after three years' experiment the by-law was sustained by a majority of 186, notwithstanding desperate efforts to defeat it on the part of a strong liquor organization, aided by the then Mayor, who is this year out of public life.

After the Local Option by-law had been in operation for over a year and

a half, the following declaration was made public, the signatories to it all being men of position and influence. Many more could have been secured:

We, the undersigned business men and citizens of the town of Owen Sound, beg to state that Local Option has **DECREASED DRUNKENNESS** and the use of intoxicating liquors in the town. The habit of **TREATING IS PRACTICALLY ABOLISHED**. We know that Local Option, as compared with the Licensed Bar, has proven a success notwithstanding the persistent antagonism of a number of otherwise influential citizens. We further affirm that we believe **BUSINESS HAS BEEN BETTER and TRADE MORE ACTIVE** than it would have been under the license system.

Owen Sound, December 21, 1907.

Jno. McQuaker & Co., Merchant.

Horton Bros., Departmental Store.

Wm. Wilson, Furniture and Undertaking.

W. K. Ireland Co., Books and Stationery.

Kramer & Son, General Merchant.

The Canadian Heat. & Vent. Co.,

Mfrs. of Stoves and Furnaces.

Christie Bros. Co. (D. A. Christie,

J. H. Christie), Hardware Merchants.

Thompson & Co., Merchant Tailors,

Hatters and Gents' Furnishings.

James Struthers.

J. T. Jameson, Councillor.

T. E. Vanstone, Dry Goods Merchant.

R. D. Little, Councillor.

W. H. Taylor, Druggist.

A. W. McFaul, Merchant.

C. H. White, Butcher.

Wm. Legate, Estate Agent.

A. McMillen, Deputy Reeve.

J. C. Kennedy, Contractor and

Builder.

H. E. Middlebro, Druggist.

T. A. Pickard, Owen Sound Wire

Fence Co.

James Henry, Tailor.

The National Table Co., L.A. (W. H.

Merritt, Man. Dir.), Table Factory.

The McQuay Tanning Co. (G. W.

McQuay), Tanners.

Janet Burt, Grocer.

James M. Wilson.

James Cochrane, Alderman.

Wm. P. Telford, M.P., President,

Sun Portland Cement Co. We employ

75 men.

A. E. Trout.

W. J. Shean, Merchant.

H. E. Sampson, Barrister.

C. A. Fleming, Principal, Northern

Business College.

J. A. Hershey, M.D., Alderman.

R. P. Miller, Insurance Agent.

R. Howey, M.D.

Morrison Township

"For over thirty years I have been doing business in Severn Bridge as a general merchant, and having been requested to give an opinion as to the working of Local Option in the township of Morrison, including the village of Severn Bridge, would say from a business standpoint it has been a suc-

"We have very good accommodation for the travelling public. My trade has greatly increased, and in the two years under Local Option I have made no bad accounts; on the contrary, find customers come in regularly and pay their accounts.

"We do not want anything better for this township or village than Local Option."

—N. H. Miller, General Merchant.

"Local Option came into effect in our village on May 1st, 1906. Previous to that we were pestered with disturbances of various kinds. Since Local Option has come into effect we have quietness and sobriety. The village is a different place. I have had accounts settled since it came into effect that I had never expected to receive. Besides, it has made many happy homes throughout the township."

—J. H. Jackson, General Merchant and Postmaster.

Norwood Village

At the regular meeting of the Quarterly Board of the Methodist Church, Norwood, on November 2nd, 1908, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"This Quarterly Board desire to express their satisfaction at the improved condition of things in general since the advent of Local Option.

"This town, under the license system, had been paying a heavy toll in

human life, both from among its minors and its men. Not only has no life been sacrificed through drink since Local Option, but habitual drunkards have become sober citizens; and previous heavy drinkers take home to their families in necessities and comforts the worth of that which once went over the bar.

"Notwithstanding some known infraction of the law, not a single complaint has been heard from our business men concerning the effects of Local Option; but, on the contrary, many of them spontaneously express their great pleasure and satisfaction at the improvement in their business during the past six months.

"Our Agricultural Fair, which it was prophesied would be ruined by Local Option was a triumphant success; and the absence from our streets of drunkenness, rowdiness and profanity on the day with which from time immemorial they had been notoriously connected, compelled even the opponents of the Local Option measure to confess that it was, after all, the best thing that had yet come to Norwood."

Campbellford Town

So far as we can judge Local Option is working well in Campbellford, and we think there is very little illegal selling. . . . Local Option has wrought a marvellous change in Campbellford. During the leisure hours of the day and evenings when scores were seen to line the bars of the hotels under the license system, scarcely a man is seen to-day.

The most encouraging feature of it all is that the temptation is removed from the younger element of the community. It is a cardinal principle in education that it is better to be a former than a reformer. In other words, it is better to bring up a boy without acquiring bad habits than to reclaim him after the habit has to some extent got control of him. To a large extent, under the present conditions the young and rising generation have been spared from the temptation of their fathers and will be delivered from the evil of intemperance.

—Campbellford Herald.

Brighton Village

Brighton, September, 1908.

We, the undersigned business and professional men of the village of Brighton, after having tested the Local Option by-law for the past five months, know that it has not been detrimental to our business interests. We further believe that the moral and general welfare of the municipality has been improved through the effects of the said by-law:

Sam Nesbitt; R. J. Wade, M.D., justice of the peace; T. D. Sanford, reeve; J. Chapin, Oscar L. Morrow, A. A. Wade, councillors; C. C. Harrington and plumber; L. A. Purdy & Son, dry goods; Alfred Gunyon, grocer; J. B. Smith, dry goods; T. D. Wannamaker, boots and shoes; D. J. Nesbitt, gentleman; F. E. Marshall, druggist; S. D. Ross, hardware merchant; L. E. Nix, hardware; W. H. Russell, P.M.; B. C. H. Becker, bazaar; Geo. H. Roblin, hardware; Geo. A. Davidson, furnishings; W. W. Porte, Jeweller; J. S. Langdon, Customs house; J. H. McCann, baker; Jas. J. LaTour, grocer; Angus M. Chapman; Edward Buck; J. A. Robson, merchant; E. H. Bate, imp. agent; C. R. W. Proctor, banker; W. N. Simpson, Proctor House; W. F. Craig, Proctor House; J. H. Morrow, merchant; Wm. Bawden, butcher; A. W. Stinson, M.D.; W. K. Lockwood; Jas. McCracken, blacksmith; Jas. Owens, livery; G. Drawry, harrister; C. M. Sanford, M.D.; W. M. Ketchum, Jeweller; E. Bibby, dry goods; C. A. Lapp, editor; E. O. Butler, insurance; T. Lockwood, express; B. Fletcher, barber; J. H. McMaster, custom officer; Bullock Bros., grocers; W. C. Butler, dealer; W. A. Wright, druggist.

The following affidavit is affixed:
County of Northumberland.

To wit:

I, Edwin Bibby, of the village of Brighton, in the county of Northumberland, merchant, make oath and say: That the within petition, signed by Sam. Nesbitt, C. R. W. Proctor, R. J. Wade, and forty-five others, is an honest and truthful petition signed by the parties, stating their true and

honest conviction of the object for which the petition is made up.

Sworn before me at the village of Brighton, this 25th day of September, A.D., 1909.

EDWIN BIBBY.

W. K. LOCKWOOD.

A commissioner for taking affidavits, etc.

Bolton Village

Mr. H. A. Rutherford, a general merchant of Bolton, an incorporated village in Peel County, Ont., writes to *The Pioneer* under date of November 12th, 1908.

Dear Sir,—It is time I was letting you know how Local Option is getting along in Bolton.

Although the time is come according to the statutes when a repeal vote might be brought about, there is not the slightest inclination on the part of anyone to ask for a change. Everyone seems to be perfectly satisfied with the present condition of things. The law is lived up to by our two hotel-keepers to the letter, and the public are getting as good accommodation as before, and in many respects better. We are no longer educating our boys and young men to become boozers and tramps. Our village is enjoying the best season of prosperity that it has had for many years. The Imperial Bank is erecting a new bank on one of the principal corners, where up to a few years ago a bar-room raked in the earnings of a hard-working people. We have also several good residences going up in the village. Altogether the people are contented and happy under Local Option.

Kinmount Village

"After six months' trial of Local Option, even though none too well enforced, I am satisfied that it is immensely superior to license. I live on the main street, next door to one of our hotels, yet in six months I have not seen a drunken man, excepting at the station, and only one man has been fined for drunkenness, but he brought his liquor with him from outside. I

have heard of men being drunk, but I used to see them frequently. Nor have I seen any disturbance on the street in that time.

"It is true that liquor is sold, and so far no one has been punished for selling it; and why? Because only the very elect are supplied, 'reliable' boozers whom the liquor-sellers think they can trust to perjure themselves if called in as witnesses. Under license men used to rush over from passing trains to get a drink. Lately, I have several times heard some of them returning to the station loudly voicing their disappointment. Such casuals are not trusted. It is idle for liquor advocates to say that there is just as much sold without licenses as with them. A conviction or two, which is bound to come sooner or later, will still further reduce the sale. Meanwhile, we are gratified, if not satisfied, with the results, when we see old toppers, who are not sufficiently trusted to be reserved into the charmed circle, doing what they were never before known to do—going home sober."

"E. S. White."
"E. A. White."

Tweed Village

During the present summer (1909), the *North Hastings Review* published the following extract from a letter received from Dr. A. R. Farrell, of the Town of Tweed, in which a Local Option by-law is in force:

If anyone asks you how much Local Option has done for Tweed, tell them it has almost entirely cleared out drunks. Last December, in one day, I counted 18, and I was not looking for them. Since May 1st I have been hunting and I only saw three in nearly three months, and they came from Stoco and Actinolite. The town is not so busy as it was four or five years ago, neither is Madoc. In the individual family I can show you improvement in at least twenty cases since May 1st. It has not hurt business generally, it has helped certain families very much. That is what some of those opposed to the measure say.

Bowmanville Town

Local Option has been in force now four and a half months and already evidence is abundant that business has been greatly benefited by its adoption in Bowmanville. Newcastle, five miles to the east, and Oshawa, nine miles to the west, are "wet" towns and draw a few "suckers" from this town but they go there simply for drink. We believe that every retail business in Bowmanville has received financial gain from the closing of the bars. The greatest benefit has come, however, through the almost total cessation of drunkenness. It is true there is some drinking of imported liquor but that is to be expected. We did not expect our town to become heaven on May 1st last, but it is very much more like it in several homes since then.

Hotel accommodation was never quite as good as it is now. Commercial travellers freely express approval of and praise "Hotel Bowman," under management of The Bowman Limited. Farmers also find the accommodation ample for man and beast.

The Local Option by-law is capitally enforced. A few infractions have been brought to light by Chief of Police Jarvis, who says liquor cannot be sold in any public place in Bowmanville without the fact coming to his knowledge. He was instructed by resolution of Town Council to see that the by-law was strictly enforced. Police Magistrate Horsey gives no quarter to actual offenders brought before him, and public opinion is strongly behind the Act so that unquestionably Local Option is in every sense a splendid success in Bowmanville.

M. A. JAMES.

It is with pleasure that I certify that the above presentation of the conditions in Bowmanville under Local Option is fair, just and correctly stated.

JOHN J. MASON, Mayor.

Orillia Town

Rev. Canon Greene, of Orillia, is one of the most prominent Anglican clergymen in the Province of Ontario. He has lived for many years in the town

of Orillia, and is thoroughly conversant with conditions there.

Speaking in Huntsville near the end of 1908, Canon Greene, by request, referred to the enforcement of Local Option in Orillia. The Huntsville Forester quotes him as follows:

Based upon the most careful and judicial enquiry, and upon information gleaned from sources thoroughly trustworthy, he was able to say that Orillia was prospering under Local Option. The effect upon business was declared by the business men themselves to be productive of a greater volume of trade, with a smaller proportion of unpaid accounts. It was shown also that licensed municipalities close at hand did not draw from Orillia merchants trade from within their circle.

The hotel accommodation was better than ever before, meals were better, the houses were cleaner, and the travelling public were better satisfied. Hotel men and clerks were more obliging and civil than under license, and so far as the financial return was concerned, some of the largest houses had declared that they were able to make a splendid living from the table alone, without the revenue of a licensed bar.

The police court returns gave ample evidence of the strict observance of the provisions of the act. For the six months prior to May 1 there were 47 cases of drunks and violations of the Liquor Act before the local magistrate. Since May 1—the Local Option period—there had not been a single case of drunkenness up for adjudication until last week.

It would be easy to add a great many similar testimonies to that of Canon Greene. The following are simply examples of statements which other prominent citizens have written.

Orillia, Ont., Dec. 7th, 1908.

From a general standpoint would say that I consider the town has greatly benefited from Local Option.

From a professional standpoint would say that during the time that Local Option has been in force I have

not had a case of alcoholism under treatment, which goes to prove that there has been very little excessive drinking.

(Signed) W. C. GILCHRIST, M.D.

We believe Local Option, as enforced in Orillia, is a splendid thing for a town of any size.

Hotel accommodation in Orillia is better now than when under license, and we are satisfied that a hotel will pay larger profits without a bar, than a mercantile house.

Property has increased in value in Orillia, and more building operations are going on now than ever before.

Rents have not been lowered, and there are practically no empty houses in town.

The almost entire absence of crime in Orillia speaks well for the moral influence of the Act.

THE ORILLIA HARDWARE CO.

We desire to say from a manufacturers' point of view, that we believe Orillia to be in a far better position without liquor licenses, and that the doing away with these licenses has been to the advantage of the town.

Yours truly,

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO.,
LTD.

I believe that Local Option in Orillia has not been in any way detrimental to its business, and it has vastly improved its moral tone and sobriety.

I cannot call to mind a single customer from the adjacent country whom we have lost through the effect of Local Option, and I know of many who prefer this town to others as affording less temptation to their sons.

THE NORTHWAY CO., LTD.,
Per Thos. H. Grant, Mgr.

Richmond Hill Village.

This is another of the places in which the liquor men vainly tried in January, 1909, to secure the repeal of Local Option. The following statement concerning conditions was made shortly before the voting by Rev. A.

Philip Brace, President of the Citizens' Temperance Committee. It was a summary of what was said by prominent citizens at a public meeting, and Mr. Brace cordially endorsed it:

A census recently taken of the business men revealed the fact that, in spite of the financial stringency, nearly all felt that business had not been injured by Local Option. One after another in speaking of the effects of Local Option say: "More business, more ready cash, less book accounts, and old debts paid off." In two instances debts of ten years' standing have been cleaned up. A few said that while they were not conscious that they had more business, conditions as above stated were more favorable. Saturday evenings now show nothing of rowdysim. It is an unusual event for anyone to be put in our lock-up—unless it be tramps, coming from places where there are bar-rooms needing a night's resting place.

The most striking benefit is seen on our Fair Day, May 24th. Where formerly with three bar-rooms, seven constables have been needed, now with NO bars we need NO constables, and on the 24th of May, though thronged with people, our village is peaceable and happy.

Arkona Village

Arkona is one of the villages in which the liquor party made a strenuous effort to secure the repeal of Local Option in January, 1909, and failed as they did in the twenty-six other places in which they tried, and in which Local Option had before secured a majority. Before the voting the following statement was made by Mr. Jno. L. Feller, a prominent and influential resident of the village:

Three years ago Local Option was carried in Arkona by a majority vote. We believe the measure has given very general satisfaction. These three years can be counted as the most successful—socially, morally, and financially—in the history of the village.

and every business man who is in sympathy with good morals is very anxious for a continuation of the

Property is increasing in value, as sales for the last few years will prove to be the case. The accommodation is all that can be desired. The village is free from rowdyism, and seldom do we see a man the worse of liquor. Liquor and trouble always go hand in hand."

To show the sentiment of the rate-

payers the temperance committee submitted the following for signature:

"We, the undersigned ratepayers of the village of Arkona, are strongly of the opinion that Local Option has been beneficial to the social and moral interests of the village, and desire continuance of the same."

With the result that there has been secured over ninety bona fide signatures. Some who are away from the village would readily sign if they were here.

Results in Alabama

(Associated Prohibition Press Dispatches.)

The first year of local prohibition in the chief industrial district in the State of Alabama witnessed the greatest building operations ever known in the history of Birmingham, a city of about 50,000 population.

The amount of foreign capital invested in this district exceeded by several millions the record made during the previous year, when the saloons were legalized.

According to the official records:

Crime was reduced more than 50 per cent.

Accidents were greatly decreased.

The health of the community was improved.

Predictions that many desirable laborers would go away as a result of prohibition did not materialize.

Neither did the warning that labor conditions would be such as to retard industrial progress.

Under prohibition the district experienced no difficulty in getting ample desirable labor.

Such were the conditions when the last inventory was made concerning local prohibition in this district.

Business and Commercial Prosperity Under State Prohibition

But during the past seven months, under State-wide prohibition, the Birmingham district showed even more favorable results.

Leading bankers and industrial men estimate that the investment of foreign capital increased about a million and three-quarters over the same period of the previous year, and something like two and one-quarter million larger than for the corresponding period of 1907, when the saloons were in operation.

Industrial activity here has been very much larger since the saloons were abolished.

During the last seven months:

One large railroad system has entered the district.

Noticeable improvements in city railway construction have been made.

A million-dollar hotel has been financed, \$800,000 of the capital being subscribed by eastern financiers.

Three new banks were opened for business, with a total capitalization of \$300,000.

The bank clearings of the city for seven months show an increase over

those of the corresponding period of last year of nearly six million dollars.

The post office receipts show an increase of 19½ per cent.

The building record furnishes no comfort for the opponents of prohibition. Building operations amounted to \$1,609,098, as against \$1,251,181 for the corresponding seven months' period of last year, which is an increase over the highest record in the history of the city of nearly \$360,000.

The building record for the month of July, 1909, showed a larger percentage of increase than that of any city in the South, and was exceeded by that of only three cities in the United States.

The building inspector is being flooded with applications for permits. Many large industrial concerns in other parts of the country, with branch offices here, are making extensive improvements, and preparations are being made for the establishment of no less than half a dozen large new plants here.

Figures compiled from the office of the city treasurer show that property valuations have increased ten million dollars during the year.

Building Records Exceed all Previous Records in History of Birmingham

The building records for the last eight months show by far the largest building operations in the history of the city.

The building record of 1908 broke all previous records; that of eight months of 1909 was \$379,506, larger than for the corresponding period of the previous year.

For eight months of 1908 the figures, as furnished by the building inspector, were \$1,394,988; and for 1909 the record was \$1,774,504.

Internal Revenue Drops Under Prohibition

In the month of August, 1909, during half of which the new and sweeping prohibition laws were in force, the internal revenue collections were \$9,044.89, as against \$14,198.76 for the corresponding period of 1908.

Increase in Bank Clearings Exceeds \$6,000,000 in Eight-month Period

The first eight months of 1909 show a marked increase in bank clearings over a similar period of 1908, the gain being \$6,365,839.

It is seen from this and many other things that could be mentioned in this connection that the absence of saloons has not retarded industrial progress or interfered with the quantity or quality of labor, but, on the contrary, that both of these conditions have improved since the saloons were abolished.

Crime and Drunkenness Show Startling Drop Under Prohibition

The criminal record of Birmingham and all the rest of the State has shown a steady improvement.

Records of the county jail and of the court dockets show a decrease of crime in the last six months of some 20 per cent., as compared with the records of the same period a year ago under local prohibition, and about 70 per cent. lower than for the same period when saloons were in operation.

On September 2nd, 1907, when the saloons were doing business in Birmingham, there were 48 cases tried in the police court. On the same date in 1909 there were only eight cases, and in the afternoon of the latter date there was not a case for trial, which was never before known since Birmingham became a city.

An interesting comparison is found

in the matter of deaths from violent and unknown causes, as taken from the records of the health department for 1907, 1908, and part of 1909. This shows a marked decrease in unknown deaths in 1908 under the old prohibition laws, as compared with 1907, when the saloons were in operation, and also a large decrease in the first eight months of 1909 as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. Dr. R. B. Harkness, health officer, assumes that the larger proportion of these decreases are attributable to prohibition. Here are the figures:

	8 mos.		
Deaths from—	1907	1908	1909
Gun shot	80	57	19
Stab wounds	12	4	3
Fractured skull	30	19	6
Unknown	127	74	6
Railroad accident ..	91	16	9
Acute alcoholism ..	16	4	1
Poison	8	4	3
Broken back	12	1	0
Total	376	179	47

In 1907, when the saloons were in operation here, the number of arrests in the city was 11,812, and in 1908, when prohibition was in force, the number was 6,280. For the first eight months of 1909 the number of arrests, as nearly as can be compiled at this time, was a little less than for the corresponding period of the previous year, and less than 5,000 when the arrests for the violation of the prohibition laws, which was not an offence in 1907, are subtracted.

Prisoners in Jefferson county jail:

	8 mos.	
	1907	1908
	3,208	2,111
		1,437

Arrests for drunkenness alone are not available, as many charges are

combined with that of drunkenness, but the decrease is reported to be about in proportion to the above.

Crime Summary Throughout State Shows Effect of Prohibition

Taking nineteen of the cities and towns of Alabama, including all industrial centres, and ranging in population from 1,000 to 120,000, it is shown by the figures from the court dockets and police records that these towns with the total population of more than 200,000 had 6,830 arrests for drunkenness in 1907, when saloons were in operation, and 1,536 in 1908, when saloons were outlawed. It is also shown that for 1907 there were 24,044 arrests for all offences, and for 1908, 12,907. In at least one-half of these towns the proportion of decrease of arrests for drunkenness since the saloons were outlawed was very much larger than is shown by the totals above.

For instance, in Attalla, Alabama, with a population of 2,500, there were 218 arrests for drunkenness in 1907, and only 20 in 1908.

In Fayette, Alabama, with a population of 1,000, there were 80 arrests in 1907 for drunkenness and only four in 1908.

As far as can be gathered from records all over the State, there have not been as many as 25 per cent. of arrests since the saloons were outlawed, as when they were in operation. Under the more drastic and effective laws recently passed, the consumption of liquor will be reduced to scarcely more than 10 per cent. of what it was before the saloons were outlawed.

The New Law

The full text of the new Carmichael law, which has closed up blind tigers all over Alabama, is given in the September issue of *The Citizen*, Birmingham. One of the unique features of the Bill is the comprehensive defini-

tion which it gives of the liquors and beverages prohibited by Alabama's State-wide law. This definition is divided into five points. The term prohibited liquors and beverages shall include, and be deemed to embrace, the following: (1) Alcohol, alcoholic liquors, spirituous liquors, and all mixed liquors any part of which is spirituous; foreign or domestic spirits, or rectified or distilled spirits, absinthe, whiskey, brandy, rum and gin; (2) vinous liquors and beverages; (3) malt, fermented or brewed liquors of any name or description manufactured from malt wholly or in part, or from any substitute therefor; beer, lager

beer, porter and ale; any other brewed or fermented liquors and beverages by whatever name called; hop-jack, hop-ale, hop-weiss, hop-tea, malt tonic, or any other beverage which is the production of maltose or glucose, or in which maltose or glucose is a substantial ingredient; (4) and other drinks, liquors, or beverages containing one-half of one per cent. of alcohol or more by volume at sixty degrees Fahrenheit; or any other liquors or liquids disposed of for beverage purposes containing one-half of one per cent. of alcohol or more; (5) any intoxicating Bitters or beverages by whatever name called.

Some Facts About Kansas

Bar-rooms Banished—Wonderful Results—A Cloud of Witnesses

Topeka, Kansas, June 11, 1909.—The demands upon my time will not permit me to discuss the value of the prohibitory law at length, and, especially, can I not enter into a literary campaign to counteract the false statements regarding the value and operation of that law which have been circulated in distant states. I believe that these false statements mislead none except those who desire to be deceived.

The fact that Kansas is now, and for a number of years has been, the most prosperous state in the union; that her banks, barns and bins are full to overflowing; that in some of her counties no criminal prosecutions for any crime have been had for more than ten years; that fifty per cent. of her jails are empty; that seventy-five per cent. of her poorhouses are empty, and in many counties have been sold and disposed of as no longer needed; that almost one-third of her entire population is enrolled in public schools and private colleges; that Kansas is a land of plenty and that nowhere on the globe exists a more sober, happy and prosperous people—all these, and a multitude of other facts as pregnant and patent as these, compel students of government the world over to search deeply for the causes of our abounding prosperity; and most of these students have correctly divined that the prohibitory law, and, more particularly, its enforcement, has had much to do with the present felicitous conditions in the Sunflower State.

It is trite but true that money spent for intoxicating liquors cannot be used by the spenders to buy farms, to build homes, to erect business houses, churches, high schools and colleges, nor to buy pianos, automobiles, horses and carriages; yet these material evidences of prosperity are now as common as the sunshine itself.

W. R. STUBBS,
Governor.

The foregoing statement was recently made by the Governor of Kansas. It is a clear, simple declaration of facts by a man whose knowledge, experience and responsibility are not open to question, and it is in full agreement with the evidence of every honest and competent witness who knows Kansas as Governor Stubbs knows it.

The success of the policy of totally suppressing the saloon, is no longer a question in this state. That policy is as admittedly right as is the prohibition of slavery, or theft, or any other crime. The bar-room is gone, and gone forever. From a great mass of the strongest kind of proof of this assertion, we select only a few items.

Some History

Much of this evidence is taken from a recent issue of the *Kansas Prohibitionist*, whose editor, E. C. Hadley, has compiled a comprehensive array of facts, which have been republished by other leading Kansas journals. The following statement is clipped from a very able article in the same periodical:

Kansas is, and always has been, a battle ground, ever since the white man first undertook the conquest of her prairies and established his dwelling place upon her soil. The settlers of the state came from the best fighting stock of the East, and their progeny have retained the trait unto this day.

The Kansas motto has been the state's experience from the beginning—"Ad Astra Per Aspera," "To the stars through difficulties." Kansas has attained her position now as one of the brightest stars in the constellation of states, but the pathway of the young state has been strewn with difficulties all along the way. These have been overcome one by one, until to-day there are fewer clouds on her horizon, and she has an outlook more favorable than most of her sister states of the union.

The real battle for the downfall of slavery began on Kansas soil, and many

a Kansan gave his life-blood for the cause of freedom years before the first gun was fired on Fort Sumpter.

Kansas was but a score of years old when the voters came up to the real battle against the liquor traffic. Many skirmishes had been fought before, preparatory to this battle, and the people were intelligently prepared to do the right thing for their state and for their homes.

The legalized liquor traffic was vanquished in the battle—voted out of existence, and for twenty-eight years has been an outlaw, banished from the borders of Kansas. State-wide prohibition became a fact in the Sunflower State, and from that day to this, the state has grown in population, wealth, education and culture, until she stands to-day among the first in intelligence and wealth.

But by the adoption of prohibition Kansas did not end the battle. The grand army of the enemy was dispersed only to be divided up into bushwhacking gangs and individuals whose code of warfare was so low that they were willing to stoop to any meanness or crime in order to ply their warfare against humanity within the borders of the state.

But, notwithstanding the combined forces they thus presented, the dirty traffic and the dirty politicians have met defeat after defeat, until to-day this great central state of the union is the cleanest in morals, business and politics of any state among the forty-six.

True, there are many in the state who would like to have the old condition of thirty years ago, so that they could use the corrupt practices of the liquor traffic to place themselves in public office. But these men are mostly of an older generation and their numbers are growing fewer daily.

The average young man with political aspirations realizes that it pays to stand by law enforcement, and for better things in politics.

The cleansing of the homes and of politics has tended to cleanse business and society in general. There are few bank failures and other crooked deals of any magnitude in Kansas.

Clean homes, and the general pros-

perity, have placed the schools and churches on a much higher plane than in many other states. This advanced education, in school, in church, in the home and in politics is creating a superior class of people, morally and intellectually, who are thankful for the many blessings coming to them, and with anxious eyes are looking beyond the horizon of their commonwealth, hoping for the day when all the sisterhood of states will cleanse their homes, their streets, and their legislative halls of the curse that has caused more misery, poverty and crime than all other evils combined.

Opposition Hopeless

We would like to reproduce in full a very able article, discussing the present situation, written by Hon. John P. St. John, who was Governor of Kansas in 1879, when the Prohibition Law was passed, but can only here submit the following extract from it:

The law to enforce prohibition took effect May 1, 1881. We have now had prohibition in Kansas a little over twenty-eight years. What has been the result? Nine-tenths of the metropolitan press of Kansas, and including Kansas City, Missouri, are doing splendid work for prohibition. The politicians who were on the fence have quietly crawled down on the right side. I don't know of a rural newspaper in the state that is not now for prohibition, and a rigid enforcement of the law.

Our courts can always be depended upon to faithfully and fearlessly do their whole duty. When public officers, whose duty it is to enforce the law, fail to do so, they are promptly deposed. They used to hang and burn prohibitionists in effigy, right here in Kansas. Now we give Fred S. Jackson a second term as Attorney-General by a greater vote than was given any other man on the ticket. Why? Because he had honestly enforced the laws he had sworn to obey.

If the question as to whether we shall stand by prohibition, or go back to the old license system was submitted to the people, prohibition would win by 200,000 majority. The question of prohibi-

tion in Kansas is as firmly and finally settled as is the question of negro slavery in Missouri.

Since Kansas led the way, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and three-fourths of Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas and Missouri have fallen into line, and Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan will soon follow.

Some of the Results

From the up-to-date testimonials at our disposal, we select extracts from that of another ex-Governor, Hon. E. W. Hoch; that of the president of Baker University; that of the editor of the Capital, of Topeka, the principal newspaper in the state; that of the famous author, Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon, and that of the Warden of the State Penitentiary. We select these representative men, as witnesses whose knowledge and veracity cannot be challenged. Here are their statements:

From Hon. E. W. Hoch

Marion, Kansas, June 26, 1909.

If you wish, you may at any time quote me as saying that prohibition has been of immense benefit to the state, morally, educationally, and financially. I do not believe a similar number of people anywhere on earth have attained to a higher degree of civilization, are freer from the effects everywhere recognized of the use of intoxicating liquor, and are relatively so prosperous.

Very cordially yours,

E. W. HOCH.

From Dr. L. H. Murlin

Baldwin, Kan., July 2, 1909.

I have now been living in Kansas for fifteen years; my work has taken me over all parts of the state, in the country, villages, towns and cities. I have been among all classes of men in almost every relation of life. During these fifteen years that I have been here our attendance has averaged seven hundred per year, or a total enrollment of over ten thousand students. I think I

am in a position to know something of the value of the prohibitory law.

It is as efficient as any other law on our statute books. There is violation of the law against murder, stealing, etc., etc., in Kansas, and so it is with the prohibitory law. But this is the situation: the violator of the prohibitory law is classed where he belongs, with the violators of other laws, as murderers and thieves, and is looked upon as a criminal. The result is most wholesome. Moreover, the people of Kansas are well pleased with the prohibitory law and every year our legislators, finding weak places, continue to strengthen them, just as they do with other laws. It would be the political death of any Kansas man or party who would undertake to wipe out this law in Kansas. And no disaster so awful could overtake Kansas as the doing away with this law.

Faithfully yours,

L. H. MURLIN,
President, Baker University.

From Arthur Capen, Editor "The Capital"

"Prohibition, although imperfectly enforced in some parts of Kansas, has been of incalculable value to the state.

"It has raised the standard of good citizenship.

"It has greatly reduced drinking and drunkenness.

"It has helped to lessen pauperism and crime.

"It has added to the material wealth of the state.

"It has increased the efficiency of the industrial system.

"It has helped to elevate politics.

"Prohibition has been a great blessing to at least three-fourths of the state and is immensely superior to any license system.

"Under prohibition our state has steadily increased in population and wealth, and the same is also true of all our chief cities."

From Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon

Topeka, Kansas, June 17, 1909.

During twenty years of residence in Topeka I have seen the sentiment for the law steadily growing, until at the present time practically the entire population, with a very few exceptions, is

in favor of the law and in favor of its enforcement. It has decreased crime, raised the standard of manhood, protected women and little children, reduced loafing and rowdiness on the main streets to a minimum, increased the value of property and the safety of life, added to the savings of the working people, given to young people a standard in the matter of a personal habit which is becoming a part of their daily life, and, in brief, the prohibitory law of Kansas has been a blessing in every direction, physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual.

Very cordially yours,

CHARLES M. SHELDON.

From Hon. J. K. Coddling, Warden,
State Penitentiary

Lansing, Kansas, July 26, 1909.

Prohibition in Kansas has made the drinking of intoxicating liquors unpopular, and the sale of it a crime. In the communities where prohibition has been enforced for a quarter of a century, the drinking of intoxicating liquors is confined almost exclusively to the old men who acquired the appetite in their youth. No Kansas young man who has any pride or any hope for his future drinks intoxicating liquors.

The fight for the law and its enforcement has strengthened the church and improved the quality of the backbone of its members. So strong is the sentiment for prohibition in the state that if the question was re-submitted, prohibition would carry by a 100,000 majority. So popular is the law under its present enforcement that the county attorneys of the state, with scarcely an exception, are enforcing it, and are being aided by the people in their work.

At the last municipal election in Kansas, in every city where prohibition was an issue, the dry ticket won. To-day it is as much the business policy of the cities of Kansas to keep the city free from joints, gambling dens and houses of ill repute, as it is to keep the water supply pure or the city free from cess-pools and other nuisances. This policy is approved by the business men of the cities of the state, not only because it is moral and helpful to the home, the school, and the church, but because it pays.

The greatest benefit that has come to Kansas from prohibition is the lessening of crime. Forty-nine (49) counties having sent no prisoners to this institution last year, 1908, and thirteen (13) sent but one prisoner each. The wettest counties in Kansas invariably send the greatest number of prisoners to the penitentiary in proportion to their population.

J. K. CODDING,
Warden, Kansas State Penitentiary.

The Commission Inquiry

The noted Canadian Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic, visited Kansas and there examined sixty-five witnesses. They learned that there was difficulty in enforcing the law in Kansas City, Kan., which has now about 80,000 population, it being separated only by a river from Kansas City, Mo., where license law is in operation, and that similar difficulty was experienced in Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, which is a military post, and has a large foreign population. Yet many witnesses testified that even in these cities the law had done good.

Since that time amendments have been made in the statute, making it still more rigid, and the sentiment in favor of law enforcement has grown stronger, so that now even in Kansas City, Kan., the law is observed.

The Commission found that in other parts of the state the benefits of saloon abolition were strikingly manifest. More than three-fourths of the witnesses examined unhesitatingly testified to the good done by the law. S. M. Gardenshire, Clerk of the Topeka District Court, said:

We have no criminal business to speak of in this county; and we have not had since the adoption of the prohibitory policy. We have less than four cases on our docket now in this county of 80,000 people, and this court has exclusive criminal jurisdiction.

The State Superintendent of Public

Instruction said:

The effect is grand. I stood before one of the high schools and asked how many of the pupils had never seen a saloon. Out of an attendance of one hundred and forty, over one hundred of their hands went up. We have a term of special training for teachers in the summer months in each county, and I have asked as many as one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty teachers at this assemblage, how many had never seen a saloon, and in answer the majority of hands went up.

Facts Not Opinions

Before the Commission started out, the Chairman, Sir Jos. Hickson, addressed a letter to Hon. L. D. Lewelling, Governor of Kansas, asking for information regarding state liquor legislation and its effects. In reply, he received the following letter:

Executive Department, Governor's
Office, Topeka, April 19th, 1893.
Mr. J. Hickson, Chairman, Montreal,
Canada.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of the 4th inst., I have the honor to submit the document, "Prohibition in Kansas," which I think covers most of the points required in your letter. Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am yours very truly,

L. D. LEWELLING,
Governor.

The full title of the pamphlet accompanying this letter was "Prohibition in Kansas; Facts, not Opinions." It had attached to it the following certificate:

"Topeka, Kansas.
"We have examined the statement prepared by the President and Secretary, and the ex-president and ex-secretary of the Kansas State Temperance Union, upon the subject of Prohibition and its results in our state. We find it a fair, honest and true statement of our condition, and we heartily endorse it as such.

(Signed)

"Lyman H. Humphrey, Governor.
"William Higgins, Sec. of State.
"Timothy McCarthy, Auditor of State.
"J. W. Hamilton, Treasurer of State.

"G. W. Winans, Supt. Public Instruction.

"L. B. Kellogg, Attorney-General.

"Albert H. Horton, Chief Justice.

"D. M. Valentine, Associate Justice.

"W. A. Johnson, Associate Justice."

The document thus submitted by the Governor is worthy of special note. Its statements, endorsed as they are by high officials, must be accepted as accurate and thoroughly reliable. Among the clear declarations which it makes are the following:

The law is efficiently and successfully enforced. The direct results of its enforcement are plain and unmistakable. We believe that not one-tenth of the amount of liquor is now used that was used before the adoption of the prohibition law.

Our citizens fully realize the happy results of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor, as these results are seen in the decrease of poverty and wretchedness and crime, and in the promotion of domestic peace and social order—in the advancement of general enterprise and thrift. In our opinion the prohibition law is now stronger with the people than it was when adopted. It has more than met the expectations of its warmest friends. It is steadily winning the confidence and support of thousands who were its bitter enemies.

Prosperity

In addition to the statements already quoted, we clip from the statistical information before us these paragraphs:

Population, 1880	998,096
Population, 1900	1,470,495
Population, 1908	1,656,799

Kansas has 850 banks, state and national.

The total value of the agricultural and live stock products of the state for 1907 was \$463,648,607.

In the ten years ending 1906 Kansas produced 707,480,000 bushels of wheat, worth \$429,339,000.

Kansas is a great fruit state, and some of the largest commercial orchards in

the world are located within its borders.

Kansas has nine cities of the first class, 72 cities of the second class, and a total of 281 cities having more than 1,000 population.

Of the \$140,000,000 on deposit in the banks of Kansas, in 1906, \$130,000,000 represented the surplus earnings of agriculture.

The yearly value of farm products in Kansas is about \$225,000,000, which is \$75,000,000 more than the value of all the gold and silver mined annually in the entire United States.

Kansas has 1964 manufacturing concerns, with a capital of \$119,983,323. Their manufactories employ 53,453 persons. They paid in wages in 1907, \$33,135,052. The cost of materials used was \$191,726,706, and the total value of the product was more than \$241,000,000.

When it comes to assessed valuation of property, Kansas is the fourth state in the union, exceeded only by New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois. The assessed wealth of the state is \$1,500 per capita, which exceeds all other states. The cost of state government is one-half that of Minnesota or Wisconsin and under one-third that of Massachusetts. Kansas state revenue being \$3,500,000 against \$7,000,000 in Minnesota and \$12,000,000 in Massachusetts.

Newspaper Evidence

Reliable and well-pated journals corroborate this personal testimony. Some years ago the New York Tribune had a thorough investigation made into the working of Kansas prohibition. The following is an extract from the report of the Tribune's investigator:

The real fact is simply this: There are no drunkards in Kansas. The bleary-eyed, pimply-cheeked old soak, who reeled about all day steaming with whiskey or beer, is a thing of the past. . . . All attempts to re-submit the question are voted down at every session of the Legislature. The law is enforced as well as any other law in at least four-fifths of the state. It is as easily enforced as any other law in nineteen-twentieths of the state, and the popular feeling is for the enforce-

ment of this law with as much rigor as any law.

To this let me add the following testimony from local journals, as to what the law has accomplished:

"But the brewers and their friends quite overshoot the mark, as usual, when they put the claim that prohibition has been ruinous, or even hurtful in Kansas. The conspicuous prosperity of that state knocks to smithereens the argument that whiskey is essential to business vitality and is a fruitful source of wealth. Without it Kansas has become rich 'beyond the dreams of avarice'."—*Kansas City Star*.

"I was wrong on this for twenty years, believing sincerely and stubbornly that high license, with rigid regulations honestly enforced, was best. But I know better now. Prohibition can be enforced. Kansas will never have saloons again, and nine-tenths of the people are glad of it. The world moves onward, onward, and grows better as it moves."—*Barney Sheridan*, editor of the *Western Spirit*, Paola.

Statements of Clergymen

Just a few words from each of several representative clergymen who can speak for the state at large as well as for their own denominations:

Value of Prohibition

It throws a protection around our children, and that enables us to bring them up without the temptations and dangers of this hideous vice to demoralize and corrupt them. My wife was born and grew to womanhood in Rush county without ever seeing a drunken person.

It shows that we love our families, our neighbors, our homes, our reputation, our state, and above all our God.—*M. S. Blair*, Eldorado, Kan.

A Great Influence

Even during the days of its lax enforcement, the benefits of the law were set forth in glowing description by such men as John J. Ingalls, Governor Martin and other distinguished

Kansans. But it is under stauncher enforcement of recent years that the best results have been achieved. We now see the almost full blaze of glory of this most beneficent and wise piece of legislation. Business has received a great stimulus throughout the state, the morals of the citizens have been quickened, and churches have to a large extent been delivered from their mortal enemy.—*A. T. Aller*, Ellsworth, Kan.

"The Day Dawneth"

Kansas has the most stringent prohibitory law of all the prohibition states, and as a result one can plainly see abundant evidences of prosperity, materially, socially, morally and spiritually.

Of course, we cannot hope for a perfect enforcement of our most excellent state law, while the national government stands committed to license, and sells a government permit to an outlaw to sell liquor within our prohibition territory. The day dawneth: the government of the people will soon wipe this foul blot off the face of the nation.—*E. G. Shouse*, Parsons, Kan.

"An Indispensable Principle"

The prohibitory law of Kansas has done more to make her a desirable state to live in than any other law on her statute books. With the temptation of the saloon removed from our boys, and the principles of prohibition inculcated in the minds and hearts of our children, we are bringing up a generation of men and women who stand for sobriety, virtue and righteousness, whose influence will be felt throughout the nation and the world. Prohibition is in Kansas no longer an experiment, but a decided success and an indispensable principle.—*M. C. Platz*, Holton, Kan.

Law-Enforcing Officers

Of very much interest are the opinions quoted by Mr. Hadley, of a large number of county attorneys, whose duty it is to enforce the law, and who understand fully the difficulties and the

successes which attend their work. Here are some of their statements:

The days for open disregard of the law are past, and officers can have little trouble in checking any signs of violation. This term makes is all fourteen years for me as county attorney; I have not in all these years found the law so easy to enforce as in the past three years.—John Maloy, Morris county.

"I find that the prohibitory law is no harder to enforce than any other, with the sheriff on the right side. The trouble in this, Clark, county is not the boot-legger, but with the more respectable class, who 'chip in' and have 'a party.' Liquor cannot be had here, and I believe a vast majority would vote to keep the present law."—H. C. Mayes, Clark county.

"While I find it a little more difficult to get evidence in whiskey cases than in others, it is not nearly as hard as it used to be. I think the better the prohibitory law is enforced, the better it will be for the material as well as the moral interests of the state."—Geo. W. Allison, McPherson county.

"This county is decidedly dry, and bids fair to be so at least during the balance of my administration. I cannot say that I am making any speciality of the prohibitory law, but I expect to treat violators of this law the same as violators of the law defining larceny. Barber county is in good shape on the liquor question."—Seward I. Field, Barber county.

"Prohibition, even with boot-leggers, has been a great blessing to Kansas, in my opinion; educating the rising generation to appreciate the uselessness and danger of intoxicating liquors is one of the best ways of making the boot-legger's calling unprofitable."—Harold W. Herrick, Sumner county.

"The value of the prohibitory law is above price. Co-equal with the value of the State of Kansas—for divested of it Kansas would be a home of outlaws. Will say I am seventy-six years of age, was elected by a good majority over my Republican opponent by reason of my stand on the vital question of temperance and other public issues, and believe in the enforce-

ment of all law."—Thomas J. Barkley, Lane county.

"The prohibitory law is a valuable asset to the State of Kansas in a financial way and of greater value in a moral way. There can be no question about this in the minds of men who have seen it enforced by competent, honest officials. Crime is lessened, taxes decreased and the whole atmosphere purified and beyond question every crime made easier to secure conviction of."—John Caldwell, Bourbon county.

"I know from personal knowledge and observation that this law has made good, industrious, law-abiding citizens out of many; that by reason thereof, many families have enjoyed better opportunities in every way. It has been the means of adding largely to the educational, financial and moral conditions of the people."—M. E. Williams, Labette county.

"The prohibitory law, if enforced, will almost, if not quite, put the criminal lawyers out of business. Ford county, with ten thousand people, has averaged only about one shooting scrape per year for the past six years. Four of them were directly caused by whiskey and one indirectly. The whiskey in every instance was shipped in under the guise of interstate commerce. As it is the prohibitory laws are of inestimable value to the state."—Carl Van Piper, Ford county.

The Situation

A careful examination of the available facts concerning the State of Kansas must convince the most skeptical of the value of the prohibitory law, and the principle which it embodies. What has been done in Kansas may be done in any community in which the electors are intelligent, honest and progressive, and such a community will have the same experience which Mr. Hadley sums up in these terms:

As the law has been improved and become better enforced, the sentiment of the people for it has grown proportionately, until it is safe to say that at this time 90 per cent. of the people are in favor of the law.

Prohibition in Maine

The State of Maine has had a prohibitory law in continuous operation since 1855. This law prohibits the manufacture and sale in the State, of intoxicating liquor, except for medicinal, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes.

It is not going too far to say that the public opinion of the State unhesitatingly endorses the law, and that there would be no hope of an attempt to secure its repeal. In the year 1894 a popular vote was taken upon the question of making prohibition not merely statutory but constitutional. To the electorate was submitted a proposal to embody the principle in the fundamental law of the State. The vote upon the prohibitory amendment stood as follows:

For	70,783
Against	33,811

Majority for prohibition.... 46,972

Prosperous and Progressive

It would be easy to adduce overwhelming evidence that half a century of prohibition has made the people of Maine, which is not naturally a wealthy state, one of the most prosperous communities in the world. Practically every Governor of the State during these fifty years has declared his cordial endorsement of the law, and has testified to its value. Here are some extracts from a clear, strong statement made by Hon. Chas. E. Littlefield, member of Congress for the State of Maine:

"Maine has in her savings banks \$95.22 for every inhabitant; Illinois has only \$13.43; Kentucky none; Ohio \$10.71; Pennsylvania \$16.72; and, while the population of Maine since 1850 has

increased only 20 per cent., her valuation per capita has increased 252 per cent.

"From 1850 to 1890, the percentage of paupers increased in Illinois 176 per cent.; in Kentucky 173 per cent.; in Ohio 135 per cent., while in Maine the percentage of paupers has decreased 145 per cent.

"Massachusetts is nearer Maine in location, and, in social and moral conditions may be thought to be more nearly parallel. She is a local option state with license, as a rule, in her large cities. In 1898 she had 7,554 prisoners, or 33 for every 10,000 people, while Maine had 841, or 13 for every 10,000 people.

"Illinois paid internal revenue tax per capita \$3.36; Kentucky \$8.72; Ohio \$3.36; Pennsylvania \$2.30. Maine only \$0.04.

"To-day the temperance people all over the world are looking to Maine as the leading state in outlawing the liquor traffic."

Mr. H. N. Pringle, of Waterville, Me., Secretary of the Christian Civic League of Maine has compiled extensive and comparative statistics showing that Maine in prosperity and freedom from crime is entitled to a very high position. Some of the facts contained in it are summed up as follows in the Anti-Saloon Year Book:

Tables have been compiled showing:
(1) the "Total Commitments," (2) "Commitments for Intoxication," and (3) "Commitments for Liquor-selling."

These figures show:

1. That the total commitments to the jails and prisons of the sixteen counties of Maine has decreased from 6,859 in 1897, to 4,483 in 1906; a straight decrease in total commitments within nine years of more than 34 per cent.

2. That the aggregate commitments for drunkenness in the whole state from 1897 to 1906, inclusive, show a

decrease from 3,063 to 1,980, a difference of more than 35 per cent.

3. That, on the contrary, and manifestly as the direct result of the improved enforcement of law, the aggregate commitments for liquor-selling increased from 179 in 1896 to 429 in 1906, making an increase of over 58 per cent. in the number of convictions, which marks enforcement at high-water mark for the past two years.

Outside Testimony

The *Evening Post*, of Louisville, a journal which is not avowedly favorable to the policy of prohibition, made an investigation into conditions that exist in Maine, and published the results in an article from which the following paragraphs are clipped:

In the state of Maine there is a law prohibiting all traffic in liquor. It is violated, of course, just as the laws here against homicide are violated. In the city of Louisville we have 750 saloons. Last year we had 900 saloons. If the homicidal mania prevailing in Louisville had prevailed in Maine, Maine instead of having three homicides would have had four times forty-seven, or 188, homicides.

In Boston there are 426 arrests for every 10,000 population. In Portland, Maine, there are 84 arrests. Boston pays \$3 per capita for its police. Portland (Me.) pays \$1.05. Boston pays 29 cents per capita to support its jail. Maine pays 2 cents per capita.

Maine has more school teachers to every 100,000 of her people and more teachers in proportion to her school population than any other of the forty-five states.

Maine has 12.53 insane people to every 10,000 of the population. Massachusetts has 28.85.

Maine has 16.31 to every 10,000 in the almshouse. Massachusetts has 19.73.

In Maine there are 120 prisoners for drunkenness. At the same time there were 2,010 in Massachusetts, or, according to the population, four to one.

Maine's death rate from alcoholism is 2.2 to every 100,000 population. The Massachusetts death rate from alcohol-

ism is 6.8, or three times that of Maine.

Prohibition may not prohibit, but it reduces the evils that Massachusetts is suffering from.

Results of an Investigation

A few months ago the city of Youngstown, Ohio, was about to vote upon the adoption of a Local Option by-law to ascertain whether or not the proposed change would be helpful to the community. Messrs. Myron C. Wick and Thos. Robinson, two prominent and trusted business men of the city, neither of whom was a prohibitionist visited the State of Maine to investigate the conditions that there prevailed, and on their return made to their fellow citizens a fairly full and clear report of what they had discovered. The most important part of their statement has been published in the following condensed form:

We feel constrained to say that as an embodiment of civic decency and cleanliness we have never seen a city which surpasses Portland, Maine. We submit, as the result of our personal investigations, the facts and figures which follow, showing the condition and status of this community. We found no hesitancy on the part of anyone to talk freely on the subject of saloons, and no one refused to permit us to quote him.

Portland has a population of about 60,000. Although not an iron and steel city, it has nevertheless had a rapid growth. In the decade from 1890 to 1900 its population increased 13,700 and in the last nine years has increased even more rapidly. The city now has 243 industrial establishments.

Her People Saving Money

To-day Portland has two large savings banks; one the Portland Savings, with 27,090 depositors and savings deposits of over \$11,000,000 (\$11,828,819.43), and a reserve and profit account of nearly \$1,500,000; the other savings bank, called the Maine Savings Bank, has 30,672 depositors, with

total savings deposits of over \$13,000,000 (\$13,432,255.13) and a reserve and profit account of \$1,500,000.

Portland also has six national banks with capital and surplus of over \$3,500,000 and aggregate deposits of \$12,000,000.

In other words, the city has savings deposits of about \$30,000,000 and has 57,000 savings accounts. The people of Youngstown can compare this with our one large savings bank, The Dollar, with a total deposit of about \$8,000,000 only half of which is savings.

Enormous Bank Deposits

The total deposits of the banks of Portland are over \$46,000,000 (\$46,873,967.03), or more than double those of Youngstown, yet the statistics obtained by us indicate that the monthly pays of Portland are far less than one-half those of Youngstown. In this connection, your committee discovered that five presidents of these banking institutions are strong anti-saloon men and are favorable to the local anti-saloon organization. The majority of the other bank presidents are also anti-saloon men, although not identified with the organization.

Has Two Fine High Schools

The city of Portland has two high schools and owns in all seventy public buildings of all kinds. The city hall, which was burned about a year ago, will be rebuilt this summer at a cost of \$906,000.

The city of Portland has no sewer or paving bonds outstanding and no bonds of this class except \$55,000 of high school bonds. Outside of this small amount of school bonds the entire debt of Portland is made up of debts incurred in bonuses given to railroad enterprises for the development of the city.

The tax rate is 1.96 as compared with 3.27 in Youngstown.

The city has six large hotels and

nineteen small ones of good character. There is no bar in any of these hotels; neither, so far as our experience went, nor so far as we could learn, can liquor be obtained in them.

The city has, we should estimate, five times as many buildings of five, six or seven stories as has Youngstown. Ex-Mayor Baxter is already the owner of one large block and is now completing a second of eight stories. The Fidelity Trust Company is about to build a ten-storey building. On the five chief business streets of the city there are no vacant store rooms; nor were there any on such side streets as we visited.

Per Capita Debt at Bottom

The per capita city debt of Portland, as shown by the United States census, is the third lowest in the United States, and is less than \$10 per capita.

The manufacturing interests of the city seemed to be very generally against the saloon. In May of the present year the following gentlemen gave interviews to the Associated Press, which have been published at length, in which they speak strongly in favor of no-license: George F. Hutchins, general superintendent of Crompton & Knowles' loom works, employing about 2,500 men; Walter M. Spaulding, vice-president of the Grafton & Knight Manufacturing Co., employing about 2,000 men; George I. Alden, of the Norton Co., employing 1,000; and Clinton S. Marshall, general manager of the American Steel & Wire Plant, employing 6,000 men.

In the cities visited we believe that the abolition of the saloon has been profitable to the people. It has helped them morally, physically and materially. We have not endeavored to go into the refinements nor technicalities of the different laws, but have directed our attention to the question of the open saloon. We believe that the facts are against the saloon.

Prohibition in New Zealand

Invercargill is one of the few New Zealand constituencies which has tried the experiment of prohibition. It voted against license in 1905, and, therefore, has an opportunity of comparing the sense and no-license methods.

Most of the examples of successful prohibition recently cited in *The Pioneer* have been in Canada and the United States, and we are pleased to be able to give our readers some information concerning the working out of the same temperance principles on the other side of the globe.

A New Zealand correspondent of *The Alliance News*, published at Manchester, England, makes a statement concerning the results that have been obtained in Invercargill, and we have pleasure in reproducing his statements in full as published:

Invercargill is a market town of some 13,000 inhabitants, trading with a district which contains a population of 40,000 all told. The chief industry of the area is farming. In the town itself there is a woollen mill, one or two boot and shoe factories, some agricultural implement works, and the usual supply of general shop-keepers. There are two weekly newspapers. Evidently it is a reproduction, under sunnier skies, of a typical English country town, but without the domination of a great landlord just outside and all round its borders, and better still a thousand times, now without the corrupting influence of the landlord of the public-house within its borders.

For three or four general elections—when the reduction and no-license opinions are submitted to the electors—Invercargill voted for reduction. Reduction answered so well that four years ago the town carried no-license by the requisite three-fifths majority,

and 33 licensed houses had promptly to cease selling liquor.

Results of the Change

What are the facts?

By the courtesy of the High Commissioner of New Zealand I have been enabled to gather some of the more salient facts of the case from one of the largest tradesmen in Invercargill, now on a visit to England.

Mr. J. Crosby Smith, F.L.S., is a member of a dry good firm in Invercargill. He does not profess to be a temperance reformer, he says, but he is a "no-license" man, and believes in it thoroughly as a "business proposition."

As I have indicated, 33 licensed houses were closed as liquor places when the vote was carried.

"What happened to these publicans and their families?" I asked. "Were they turned out on the streets?"

Mr. Smith laughed, thinking I was "pulling his leg."

"Turned out on the streets? Not a bit of it. Most of them went on right away as temperance hotels, for farmers often have to stay a night when visiting the town."

"And what of the rest?"

"Only one house remained closed as long as two months, during alterations. One was converted into a big warehouse for dry goods, another became a bicycle premises, and a third a garage. Still another became a general shop, and two or three were turned into restaurants. But the bulk of them went on with the hotel business. Turned out into the streets?" And again he smiled his incredulous smile. Concerned for his hesitating opinion as to my common sense, I told him I was quoting from "noble lords" and "honorable members" of the Lower House.

"What has been the effect upon ordinary trade?" was my next question.

"Concurrently with the enactment of prohibition," said Mr. Smith, "the cash sales of my own firm, groceries and dry goods generally, went up 25 per cent., and have remained up.

This increase came chiefly from the working classes."

Let the shopkeepers of England ponder over this fact. Every legitimate trader is injured by the presence of the public-house, and benefits by its absence.

Reducing Beer Consumption

It is not claimed by the no-license party that all consumption of beer in a given area is stopped by the adoption of their policy. It is the sale which is prohibited, and the keeping for sale.

The whole population is not compulsorily turned into teetotalers. At the present time official returns show that the consumption of alcoholic liquors in Invercargill amounts to $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head per annum. That is to say, about a half-pint per day for each of those who voted for license, leaving 10,500 of the population without a glass of liquor among them during the whole year. In the license districts of New Zealand the consumption is $10\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head per annum. In the United Kingdom it is over $30\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head per annum.

If we reduced our drink bill to the level of that of Invercargill, say in the proportion or from $30\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, we should be spending now £23,750,000 on liquor, and saving £137,250,000 per annum for better purposes. What possible reform, tariff or otherwise, could equal this?

Drunkenness

In examining reports as to drunkenness in prohibitory areas in New Zealand, one possible and serious error has to be guarded against. Invercargill is a case in point. It is the head of a police district, with a stipendiary magistrate in charge. This area is much larger than the licensing area which has enacted no-license. The stipendiary holds periodical courts in such places as Riverton, Orepukis, etc., and all cases he tries are entered in his office returns at Invercargill.

For the eighteen months preceding no-license there were returned 209 cases of drunkenness. For the same after no-license there were 149, but only 6 of the 149 were from no-license localities.

In the last year of open bars in Invercargill there were 145 cases of drunkenness. For the year ending June 30th, 1908, there were only two who obtained their liquor in the town; 81 others obtained their liquor in license areas, and returning drunk, were met at the railway station by the police and promptly arrested.

Other Good Effects

Other good effects of a no-license policy may be thus summarized. Applications to the Charitable Aid Relief Board decreased by one-third during the first year.

The Hospital Board reported that covering a period of four years, two before and two after no-license was carried, the cases of admission from alcoholic poisoning and delirium had decreased by 63 per cent.

The loafer and the cadger disappeared from the street corners when the saloons were closed, and migrated into license areas.

Drink tragedies disappeared also. For over two years "there has not been a single accident, fatality, death, or tragic occurrence arising from the use of intoxicating beverages." Besides, the poor drunkard does reform in the absence of temptation, and the town shows several remarkable cases.

Increased Land Values

We were told last year, during the discussions over the Licensing Bill, that closing a large number of public-houses would penalize the ratepayer, who would be called upon to pay more rates.

The first valuation of Invercargill after carrying no-license showed an increased capital value on the previous valuation of £139,904, the largest in the history of the town. The next year there was a further increase of £41,420, and the improvement still continues.

The aggregate values of all hotel properties are now greater than in the last year of license, and the rates payable by these houses are larger than they were, although the borough rate has been slightly reduced in the £.

The general increased prosperity has far more than compensated for the loss of license values.

Prohibition in the Faroe Islands

The Faroe Islands are an interesting group lying to the north of Scotland, nearly midway between Iceland and the Shetland Islands. They belong to Denmark and have a population of about 20,000. The people are mainly fishermen, and are not wealthy, yet they have suffered from the liquor traffic because of certain conditions which are described by Mr. William Durban in *The Alliance News* as follows:

Every summer about 2,000 stalwart young men leave the ports for the great cod-fishing expedition. There are 150 fishing sloops in the Faroe fleet, fine craft, all purchased at Grimsby. Now, these Faroese in all the islands are naturally a temperate race, excepting at certain festive seasons during the year. The two chief of these occasions happen in the spring, when the fishing fleets sail and the 2,000 young fellows depart, and in the autumn, when the fleet returns. Always, till recent prohibition wrought an almost miraculous change, terrible drunkenness disgraced the two periods. And many a character was thus demoralized for life.

No More Brandy Shops

These facts led the people of the Faroe Islands to determine to rid themselves of the peril. They have self-government and therefore were able to do this, with the result set out in the following interview, which Mr. Durban publishes as given to him by Pastor Arthur Brend, an evangelist who carries on missionary work among these Northern people. Here is his statement:

I will now tell the Prohibition story by repeating Mr. Brend's talk to me on the topic. "The difference now is most marked," said he. "We no longer witness the blasphemous drinking orgies that were provoked on exciting occasions simply by the facilities for purchasing intoxicants. The prohibition now in force is absolutely genuine. It is no use to say that prohibition cannot prohibit, for if any

student of the problem wants to see that prohibition can and does prohibit, just send him to the Faroes. The drink trade as a trade is utterly banished. Last year, after much agitation and discussion during recent years, the people voluntarily and by an overwhelming majority voted for the adoption of the Local Veto. And on January 1 this year the enactment came into force which establishes prohibition throughout the whole group. Let me note that both sexes have the vote, so the women have had much to do with bringing about this result."

"Is there not evasion in any way," I asked.

Effectiveness of Prohibition

"Hardly. For a merchant is not allowed to practise treating. He may not give it to customers. He must not take a customer home and there give him drink. The new law is rigid concerning this. The Act was passed by the Ting, or Island Parliament, by a unanimous vote, in consequence of the overwhelming Local Veto vote throughout the islands. The Act is to remain in force for five years. Then there will be voting again. There were, of course, many shops that sold beer and spirits and wine, but not one in all the Faroes now deals in such commodities. Let me explain that no shop ever dealt only in drink. Every shop is a general store. I am glad to say that no grievance is made of the new system. The vote was so overwhelming, as I have said, that no trader could dare to complain. Of all the voters, only about three per cent. voted for drink. Let me just say that the people of the Faroes are prosperous and contented.

"But life in the Faroes has many perils. Every season many have been drowned from their own boats in our tremendous and dangerous tides. And the cliff work demands a steady head. Strong drink is an enemy that could not be tolerated, and the people became convinced that they must deal drastically with the evil. I do not for one moment believe that the islanders will want to resume the drink trade again."

Church Deliverances

Nearly every religious body in Canada has declared its opposition to the bar-room system, and its desire for such legislation as can most effectually curtail the drink evil. The deliverances made by many ecclesiastical courts and officers are strong and comprehensive. The limited space available in this manual will only permit of the reproduction of brief extracts from some of these statements:

Anglican

A report from the committee on temperance adopted by the general Synod of the Anglican Church in Canada says:

In glancing over the several provinces of the Dominion, it is manifest that there is a great consensus of opinion concerning the bar under our present licensing system, namely, that it is a public menace, and your Committee would urge upon the Synod that it is the duty of every man to endeavor to further the effort to abolish the bar.

Until such time as the bar is abolished it recommends:

That full advantage should be taken, when practicable, of the adoption and putting into force of Local Option under the present license law.

The Committee, after wide gathering of evidence from the different provinces of the Dominion, report that the Scott Act has worked out successfully in the Maritime Provinces, as has Local Option in Ontario.

Methodist

The Report on Temperance adopted at the last session of the Methodist General Conference was a forceful document, of which the following is only a part:

That the liquor traffic is a business antagonistic to every interest of the Church and State.

That we condemn the license features

of all statutes by which money is accepted for the legal protection of an immoral traffic.

That the Government (Dominion, Provincial or Municipal) that accepts money for liquor licenses becomes a partner in the business justly declared to be an enemy of God and man. We protest against the unholy alliance.

That civic righteousness demands the extirpation of a traffic so fruitful of corruption in every department of Civil Government.

Whilst prohibition is the unchanging purpose of the Methodist Church, we advise our people, wherever possible, to obtain Local Option as one of the best means of curtailing the evils of the liquor traffic.

Presbyterian

A report from the committee on Moral and Social Reform adopted by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, contained these paragraphs:

The Assembly would re-affirm the deliverance of former Assemblies, that nothing short of the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants for beverage purposes can satisfy as the goal in temperance reform, and would recommend our people in those provinces where there is no immediate prospect of carrying and enforcing Prohibition, to unite with others in working towards this, and by:

(a) The curtailment of the traffic by local veto.

(b) The abolishment of the bar-room (i.e., the sale for consumption on the premises), and the public treating system associated therewith.

(c) The prohibition of the residue of the traffic (that is, the sale in shops for consumption off the premises), with this proviso, that where in cities and towns the said sale is demanded by a majority of the qualified municipal electors, such sale shall be conducted under such conditions as will eliminate the elements of private gain.

Congregational

The Annual Convention of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec adopted a report containing the following declaration:

In view of the widespread and prevailing evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and of the fact that the traffic is a deadly enemy of the home, the church and the State, and the greatest hindrance to the cause of Christ.

Resolved, That we re-affirm our conviction that total prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes is the goal at which we should aim in temperance work. That we strongly endorse and urge our people to aid the efforts being made by the Dominion Alliance, and kindred organizations looking to the abolition of the destructive traffic.

Baptist

The Baptist Union of the Province of Ontario and Quebec adopted a report in which were embodied the following resolutions:

We re-assert our conviction that the liquor traffic is the greatest evil of our time, and that the prohibition of its sale and use would be a greater boon to our country than the triumph of either political party, or any of the issues they now champion.

Our great hope in seeking to secure prohibition of the liquor traffic is in training sentiment so that its paramount importance may be so clearly realized that only those who are of a character to be worthy to be associated with such reform and may be trusted to support it, shall receive the votes of temperance men.

In the meantime we believe the most should be made of the highest forms of Local Option legislation we now have or may be able to secure.

Roman Catholic

Catholic Councils in different parts of the world have deeply declared and earnestly denounced the evils of intemperance, and many eminent divines have condemned the liquor traffic in scathing terms. The subjoined paragraphs are taken from statements respectively made by His Eminence, Cardinal Manning, and Archbishop John Ireland:

I impeach the liquor traffic of high crimes and misdemeanors against the commonwealth, and I ask you, in the name of common sense and common justice, can you withhold from those entrusted with the high responsibility of the ballot the power of applying their votes in the form of a veto when it is proposed, without consulting them, to put in the midst of them these places for the sale of intoxicating drinks?

We thought we meant business years ago in this warfare, but I hope God will forgive us for our weakness, for we went into the battlefield without sufficient resolution. We labored under the fatal mistake that we could argue out the question with the rum-sellers. We imagined that there was some power in moral suasion, that when we would show them the evil of their ways they would abandon the traffic. We have seen that there is no hope of improving in any shape or form the liquor traffic. There is nothing now to be done but to wipe it out completely.

A Workingman's Views

John B. Lennon is the Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. He enjoys the respect and confidence of his trade union associates. He has, however, been frank and fearless in the expression of his conviction that the liquor traffic is an hindrance to the success of the labor movement and the welfare of working men. This has brought upon him the indignation of the traffic. He has been threatened with loss of position and influence, but is too big a man to be cowed by bar-room influence, and in *The American Issue* he comes out openly and gives his reasons for his position and opinions.

All that he says is just as applicable to Canada as to the United States. It is plain, manly, convincing statements that we have great pleasure in laying before our readers. The saloon of which Mr. Lennon writes is the bar-room that is legalized here. It does the same work and produces the same results. The only change made in the article is the addition of sub-headings to the paragraphs to make the reading of it a little easier. It is as follows:

The Question of Wages

I am against the saloon without any qualifications, because I am a trade unionist. That is my primary reason. The unions make every possible effort and use every influence they can command to increase wages. The stream of influence that runs from a saloon continuously tends to decrease wages, for the reason that every cent that the union man spends in the saloon is an absolute waste, and consequently his real wages are reduced by whatever amount the saloon gets from him. The union, therefore, is on one

side of this question and the saloon on the other.

Effect on Hours and Efficiency

Whatever influence tends to depress wages, all men who know anything about economics know, tends to increase the hours of labor. And if the influence of the saloon is towards a depression of wages, then its influence must be towards a longer work day.

In all our constitutions, or very nearly so, at any rate, we give as one of the objects for which we are organized the elevation of the standard of the skill of our members. The union stands for greater skill and greater efficiency. Where does the saloon stand upon this proposition? What is its influence in the world? I have been connected with my own craft, that of the journeyman tailor, for forty odd years, and there is not one tailor, I don't care where he is, in this or any other country, who patronizes the saloon, but what his skill as a workman has been deteriorated thereby.

An Agency of Degradation

But what is true of the tailor is true of every class of mechanics. The trade union stands for the education of the masses. We want them to be intelligent men and women. Where does the influence of the saloon lead upon this great question? Go into the saloons in the big cities or in the little ones, it makes no difference, and if they are not breeding places for ignorance, then I am a fool. And I don't believe that people who know me place me in that category.

The Curse of Child Life

The trade union movement has been fighting for a hundred years against child labor. What is the influence of the saloon upon this question? Does the wasting of wages in the saloon make less children in the factories, in the mills, in the mines, and in the shops of our country? Does the degradation and the loss of skill of the

patrons of the saloon keep children in the school room and on the playgrounds?

No, everybody that wants to admit the truth knows that the saloon is a treadmill, ever moving, carrying the children into industrial life when they ought to be receiving an education or playing to develop their physical, mental and moral manhood and womanhood. What the union stands for on the subject of child labor, the influence of the saloon is continuously tearing down.

A Burden on Womanhood

What is true of child labor is equally true of woman labor. How many hundreds of women are in industrial life that could be in decent homes if the wages of their husbands and fathers were not wasted in the saloon. The trade union stands for the home and for the highest standard of possible excellence to exist in the home. The saloon, on the other hand, means poverty and squalor and degradation and vice and discomfort and everything else detrimental to home.

A Foe to all Progress

Go all through the list of the things the trade union movement fundamentally stands for, and then observe what the saloon is doing in the world upon the same question, and you will find that the influence of the saloon is positively and unqualifiedly against the progress of every element of human uplift that the trade union movement stands for.

I am not writing about saloon-keepers. I am writing about the saloon. I have no contest with saloon-keepers in the least. But I have a contest with the saloon, and I am against it, and I will do all I possibly can to put it out of business.

Better Few Than Many

It is said, and truthfully said, that to put the saloons out of business is a tremendous hardship on wage workers now employed in that industry. There is no question about the truth of that statement, and I don't question it. But how about the people that are now put out of industrial life by

the existence of the saloon, and there are thousands and tens of thousands of them? I can point them out in any hamlet or town or city or country district on this North American continent. They are a constant stream, ever running along through the centuries; no let up to it. To put the saloon out of business would be a hardship on the men and women who are in the industry, but it wouldn't last for a thousand years or more, and for a greater period of time than that the liquor traffic has been putting men and women out of industrial life and making of them vagabonds.

The Liberty Question

The trade union stands for liberty and for free speech and for free press. The saloon, everywhere that I have seen it and know anything of its record, stands for no liberty unless it is that kind which makes business for the saloon. And it stands for absolutely nothing in the way of furthering free speech and free press, unless it is of the kind that promotes the growth of their business.

Against the Bar-room

I have been told that unless I muzzled myself upon this question I am to be put out of the trade union movement. And I have been told it pretty straight from saloon influence. And, I therefore take advantage of the privilege of writing this letter in order that everyone may know just where I stand; and I am delighted to be able to say that I know there are hundreds and thousands of trade unionists in this country that stand where I do. And I am pleased beyond measure to know that the number of those against the saloon is increasing in the trade union movement every day.

Manhood vs. Money

It is not a question of the money the saloon pays to the state or to the city. It is a question of manhood and womanhood; and, eventually, as upon all other great questions, the trade union will be found, not on the side of the dollar, but on the side that stands for manhood and womanhood.

Campaign Songs

Hymn of Praise

Tune—"Coronation."

All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall,
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown him Lord of all.

Ye seed of Israel's chosen race,
Ye ransomed from the fall,
Hail him who saves you by his grace,
And crown him Lord of all.

Sinners, whose love can ne'er forget
The wormwood and the gall,
Go, spread your trophies at his feet,
And crown him Lord of all.

Let every kindred, every tribe,
On this terrestrial ball,
To him all majesty ascribe,
And crown him Lord of all.

Oh, that with yonder sacred throng,
We at his feet may fall,
Join in the everlasting song,
And crown him Lord of all.

God Bless Our Cause

Tune—"National Anthem."

God bless our sacred cause!
We plead for righteous laws,
Our homes to shield.
Our land has suffered long
From an accursed wrong,
Whose roots are deep and strong,
Nor do they yield.

Now let the people come,
And vote for God and home
And temperance laws!
We'll be no more deceived;
Our land must be retrieved,
And from this curse relieved!
God bless our cause!

Campaign Hymn

Tune—"God be with you till we meet again."

God defend us while we work and win!

Onwards, upwards, do thou take us!
Temperance conquerors do thou make us!

God defend us while we work and win!

While we work, while we work!
While we work with heart and soul,
Pressing on to the goal!
God defend us while we work and win!

God defend us while we work and win!

From our aim may none dissuade us;
May our foes be brought to aid us;
God defend us while we work and win!

God defend us while we work and win!

Speed our cause! with strength infuse us!

In thy service, Father, use us!
God defend us while we work and win!

—Dr. Dawson Burns.

Battle Song

Tune—"Bells of Heaven."

Rally! comrades rally! Raise your standard high!
Sin and error bravely we must fight;
On, till all the foes of truth are forced to fly;
Shout our glorious watchword—God and right!

Chorus:—

Onward! onward! like true soldiers all!

Bravely press to battle for the right;

See our banner waving! Hark the bugle-call!

Sin and wrong are foes that we must fight.

Gladly, friends, we greet you. Come with us and aid

In the glorious warfare for the right;

On the side of truth, against the wrong arrayed—

We are here to ask recruits to-night.

Onward, fellow-soldiers! Soon, the
 conflict done,
 We shall gladly lay our armor down;
 Soon, with songs triumphant, songs
 for victory won,
 We shall change the helmet for the
 crown.

Our God is Marching On

Tune—"The Battle Hymn."

The light of truth is breaking, on the
 mountain-top it gleams;
 Let it flash along our valleys, let it
 glitter on our streams;
 Till all our land awakes in its flush
 of golden beams.

Our God is marching on.

Glory, glory, hallelujah!
 Glory, glory, hallelujah!
 Glory, glory, hallelujah!
 Our God is marching on.

With purpose strong and steady, and
 in freedom's sacred name,
 We rise to snatch our kindred from the
 depths of woe and shame.
 And the jubilee of liberty, slaves of sin
 proclaim.

Our God is marching on.

Our strength is in Jehovah, and our
 cause is in his care;
 With Almighty hands to help us, we
 have faith to do and dare,
 While confiding in the promise that the
 Lord will answer prayer.
 Our God is marching on.

Coming By and By

Tune—"A Better Day is Coming."

A better day is coming,
 A morning sure to dawn,
 When steadfast right with manly
 might

Will overthrow the wrong;
 When sober men will listen
 To Rachael's plaintive sigh,
 And vote for home and native land,
 With justice by and by.

Chorus:—

Coming by and by, Coming by and
 by!

The better day is coming, the morn-
 ing draweth nigh;

Coming by and by, Coming by and
 by!
 The welcome dawn will hasten on,
 'Tis coming by and by.

The boast of liquor minions
 No more will fill the air,
 And old and young will leave their
 wine
 And spurn it everywhere.
 No more from want and sorrow
 Will come the helpless cry,
 And strife will cease, and perfect peace
 Will flourish by and by.

O for the temperance dawning!
 We'll work and vote, and pray,
 Till Prohibition's golden light
 Shall drive the gloom away;
 And when the peaceful glory
 Shall flood the earth and sky
 No cruel bar shall flourish then,
 No drink curse by and by.

—Issue.

When Christians Vote as They Pray

Tune—"The Sweet By and By."

There's a time that is coming at last—
 Oh! hasten the long looked-for day,
 When the rum fiend no shackles can

For all Christians will vote as they
 pray.

Chorus:—

In the sweet by and by,
 We shall welcome the beautiful
 day;
 In the sweet by and by,
 When Christians will vote as they
 pray.

When the fire shall go out at the still,
 And the worm shall be taken away;
 And its ruins give place to the mill,
 Making bread that doth hunger
 allay.

And the prisons shall close every door,
 And the poorhouses tenantless stand,
 When the bar-rooms shall darken no
 more
 The dear homes of our beauti-
 ful land.

When the Church and the State shall
 arise
 In the strength of their virtue and
 might;
 And improve every moment that flies,
 In their daring to vote for the right.

Let us, with a mighty purpose, rise and
 crush this hellish foe;
 Rise and put the awful curse of rum
 away.

—Oho.

Prohibition Song

Tune—"Stand up for Jesus."

Awake, awake! ye fathers!
 Your homes from sorrow save;
 'Neath Prohibition's banner;
 Let every heart be brave;
 Triumphant notes are sounding
 O'er many a hard-fought field;
 Our faith with works abounding
 Shall make the foe to yield.

March on! march on, my brothers!
 Old comrades, see, they fall!
 Strong drink their ruin seeketh;
 His challenge is to all.
 Go forth, demand "surrender";
 A mighty phalanx go;
 Thy brother's anguish pleadeth,
 Oh, hear the tale of woe!

Great God! arouse all nations,
 Rum's power to overcome;
 Defend the poor and needy—
 O let thy kingdom come!
 Behold, night's darkness yieldeth,
 The morning light shines clear;
 Our Lord dominion wieldeth,
 Grand victory is near.

—Rev. Dr. Tovell.

Rally All!

Tune—"When the Roll Is Called up
 Yonder."

Hark! a trumpet note is sounding
 over land and over sea;
 'Tis a call that all should heed and
 all obey;

'Tis the mighty King of Heaven calling
 now to you and me—

"Rise and put the awful curse of
 rum away."

Chorus:—

When the battle call is sounded, I'll
 be there.

Can we, dare we, longer license that
 which bringeth naught but woe?
 Dare we lightly treat this curse from
 day to day?

Be all prejudice forgotten; lay all
 party names aside;
 Let us all unite with purpose true
 and grand,
 In this holy war for freedom, as a
 great resistless tide,
 For the saving of our children and
 our land.

Chorus:—

When the call to vote is sounded, I'll
 be there.

When Whiskey is no More

Tune—"When Johnny Comes March-
 ing Home."

Get ready for the jubilee, hurrah,
 hurrah!
 When this our country shall be free,
 hurrah, hurrah!
 The girls will sing, the boys will
 shout

When Alcohol is driven out;
 And we'll all feel gay when whiskey
 is no more;

And we'll all feel gay when whiskey
 is no more.
 It will not do to simply say hurrah!
 hurrah!

But do your duty, then you may,
 hurrah, hurrah!
 Assist the weak, yourself deny,
 Stand by the right, and by and by
 We'll all feel gay that whiskey reigns
 no more;

We'll all feel gay that whiskey reigns
 no more.

The Ontario Conflict

Tune—"From Greenland's Icy Moun-
 tains."

From scenes of wealth and splendor,
 Where wines pass freely round,
 From bar-rooms and from gutter
 Where filth and vice abound,
 From highest and from lowest,
 From poor and rich the same,
 The call comes to deliver
 Our land from drink's domain.

What though of wealth uncounted
Our country's foes may boast!
What though their influence reacheth
Where influence counteth most!
The cry of starving children,
Of homes and wives forlorn,
Will surely break our slumbers,
And make us sloth to scorn.

From village and from hamlet,
From towns or near or far,
There comes the sound of conflict,
The clash and din of war.
Soon will the fight be over,
The mists be rolled away;
And on our own Ontario
Shall dawn a brighter day.
—H. Mortimer.

The Coming Day

Tune—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp."

In the wretched haunts of vice, where
the shadows of despair
Hide the sunlight that would gladly
enter in,
Where the widow droops her head,
where the orphans cry for bread,
Oh, 'tis there the work of love we
must begin!

Chorus:—

Shout! oh, shout! the day is dawn-
ing;
Soon the clouds will break away,
And the rocks and hills shall ring
With hosannas that we'll sing,
For the promise of that great and
glorious day.

With an earnest love of truth, with a
hatred of the wrong.
Brother, sister, friend, and neighbor
shall unite;
Oh! that happy time will be all crea-
tion's jubilee!
And the angels, too, will bless the
wondrous sight.

Lift your eyes unto the hills, and the
brilliant rays behold,
Like a crown of glory on the brow
of day;
'Tis the herald of a time when the
temperance bells shall chime,
When our votes have put the drink-
ing bars away.

Chorus:—

Shout! oh, shout! the day is dawn-
ing!

Soon the clouds will break away,
And the rocks and hills shall ring
With hosannas that we'll sing,
On the morning of that resurrection
day.

—Catholic Temperance Advocate.

Let Us Save the Drunkard

Tune—"Scatter Seeds of Kindness."

O'er the dark and cruel regions
Where the slaves of drink abound,
There are voices ever calling
From the ruined, crushed and bound,
There are wrongs that need redress-
ing.

There are foes who challenge fight,
There are giants need repressing,
Darkened souls who need the light.

Chorus:—

Then let us save the drunkard,
Let us sweep the drink away.

If we knew the bitter anguish
Of the hearts with sorrow riven;
Could we number all the thousands,
Who to dark despair, are driven;
Could the tears that fall in millions
Tell us each their tale of woe,
We should linger not in rising
To defeat this deadly foe.

Widows' wail, and orphans' sorrow,
Drunkards' gloom and dying groan,
Cheerless homes, and homeless chil-
dren

Bid you make this cause your own.
Now the hour is come to rally,
And to set the captive free;
Heaven and hell inquire and wonder
What your answer now will be.
—Mrs. Commandant Booth.

Temperance Doxology

Praise God from whom all blessings
flow!
Praise God who heals the drunkard's
woe!
Praise God who leads the temperance
host!
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost!

The Dominion Alliance

For the total suppression of the Liquor Traffic

The Dominion Alliance is, in its plan and purpose, simply a union or federation of the different societies and agencies of Canada that are favorable to the suppression of the liquor traffic. It provides for a central council made up of delegates chosen from provincial branches of the Alliance and from different provincial temperance organizations and ecclesiastical bodies.

The Council, which is a Dominion body, was very active when prohibition agitation centred in the Dominion Parliament, but, since the courts have affirmed that Provincial Legislatures have prohibitory powers, the work of the Alliance has been mainly done by the Provincial Branches in the different Provinces, each of which makes its own constitution and directs its own action, recognizing the Council as the bond of union between the various organizations favoring prohibition.

The Ontario Branch

The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance is a strong aggressive organization everywhere recognized as representing the united temperance sentiment of the organized churches and temperance societies of the Province. It has led in the many hard battles that have been fought for the securing of better legislation and the adoption of prohibitory laws. Its annual Conventions, to which every church and temperance society is entitled to send representatives, are gatherings of unusual interest and importance. They elect a large representative committee which superintends during the year the de-

tails of campaign work and carries out the instructions of the Convention.

The chief Provincial officer of each of the great temperance orders is a vice-president of this organization. The general secretaries of the Temperance and Moral Reform Departments of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches and leading members of the Standing Temperance Committees of the different religious bodies are active members of the Executive Committee. The unanimity and cordial co-operation of all classes of temperance workers has been a great source of strength to this representative and comprehensive federation of friends of social reform.

The Work of 1908

The Alliance employs as permanent officials a General Secretary and a number of Field Secretaries. It furnishes to the workers in every part of the Province information concerning every phase of local campaign work, and also supplies forms and documents for the carrying on of that work. It issues a weekly journal, *The Pioneer*, which is recognized all over the world as one of the most aggressive organs of temperance sentiment. The aggregate circulation last year of that journal was 607,098 copies.

Large quantities of other literature are prepared and circulated, much of it gratuitously, including sticking posters, Local Option petition and by-law forms, and polling-day instructions for agents and other workers.

Under direction of the Executive Committee, services were held during

the year 1908 in 326 churches, which kindly opened their pulpits to Alliance representatives. There were supplied also competent speakers to a great number of public meetings. This educational work has been warmly commended, and has proved very helpful to the cause.

The amount of money expended in carrying on the year's work amounted to over \$21,000, nearly all of which was raised by voluntary contributions of friends of the cause who understand and appreciate the great work being done by this organization.

Results Attained

On the lines just mentioned the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance has been instrumental in limiting the hours of the sale of liquor, prohibiting all sale of liquor to minors, and by steady, persistent pressure has succeeded in reducing the number of licenses, so that, whereas 6,185 were issued for the year ending April 30th, 1875, the number issued for the year ending April 30th, 1908, was only 2,432. The returns for the year ending April 30, 1909, have not yet been made public. They will show a further large reduction, and the many victories won last January ensure another cutting down for the year that began on May 1st next. This reduction has been secured, notwithstanding a great increase of population. It has secured total prohibition of the liquor traffic in many localities. The Alliance efforts have also secured very much better enforcement of the law in every part of the Province.

The sentiment that has made possible and practicable this great progress has been the outcome of the earnest labors of many preachers, teachers, and workers. Without that sentiment the Alliance would have been

ineffective. Without such an agency as the Alliance the sentiment could not have been concentrated so as to make it effective. The representative plan, the large convention, the full discussion, have resulted in ensuring safe, wise, practical demands, and such results as could not have been attained in any other way. The value of the Alliance efforts has also been great in preventing bad legislation and rousing public opinion to oppose and thwart every retrogressive proposition that has been made.

Stands for Prohibition

The Alliance stands for total prohibition. In this advanced method a great majority of temperance workers believe. Toward it they work unceasingly. With these the Alliance unites many others who favor less radical methods. The majority rule and the prohibition object are cardinal features of the Alliance plan and aim.

Bringing together so many men and women of different views, the Alliance meetings are often the scene of hot discussion. Even this is useful and good. Sometimes earnest temperance men who have not forgotten their partisan politics, manifest fear lest some movement may hurt their friends. Sometimes zealous partisans have manifested willingness to make the Alliance deliverances tell to the detriment of their political opponents. So far wise management and sound judgment have met these difficulties, and the majority has shown itself prudent, fearless, and independent.

Naturally these facts have led disappointed people to criticize the Alliance, some denouncing it as unfairly friendly to one political party, while others as strongly argued that it has erred in the opposite direction. No one has, however, been able to point

out an instance in which the conclusions finally reached can be shown to have in them a partisan complexion, although the Alliance criticism of leading men in both parties has often been severe, and the wrong-doing of both has been vigorously denounced.

Few people know the vast amount of work that the Ontario Branch of the Alliance manages to perform. It is always steadily at work holding meetings, rousing public opinion, and seeking to promote local organization of the temperance vote so as to make it effective in election contests.

Great quantities of temperance literature are circulated dealing with different phases of work. One of the most important services rendered in this connection is the maintaining of *The Pioneer*, with its weekly circulation of 8,500 copies, known and quoted throughout the world as an authoritative and reliable source of information.

In the referendum contest the literature prepared and supplied by the Alliance reached the magnitude of more than thirteen and a half million pages.

The roll of officers of the Alliance from time to time has contained the name of every prominent citizen identified with the great temperance reform in this Province during its existence. The list to-day includes men and women who are recognized leaders in the thought and life of the land, and whose aid is cheerfully and willingly given to this important phase of social reform.

An Encouraging Record

This record of more than a quarter of a century of work and progress is full of encouragement. We may sometimes think that our advance is slow, but those familiar with the conditions of thirty years ago and the conditions

that at present exist know that a wonderful change has taken place in public opinion, the customs of the people, and the laws that relate to the liquor traffic. The growth has been steady. We are now in a position to make good use of the victories that have been attained, and the outlook is full of promise.

The constitution of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance is appended for the purpose of giving readers of *The Manual* fuller knowledge of the plan on which this great organization has been built up.

CONSTITUTION

of the
ONTARIO BRANCH, DOMINION
ALLIANCE
(Incorporated under Revised Statutes
of Ontario.)

Name

The name of this organization is
"The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic."

Objects

The purposes of the society are as follows: To call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to procure the total and immediate suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors as beverages, and to unite all churches and temperance and moral reform organizations in judicious effort for the attainment of this end.

Methods

With this object in view the Alliance shall work for the enactment and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic, and the election of all legislative and executive political positions of representatives who are known, avowed and trustworthy supporters of the principles and methods of the Alliance.

Membership

This branch of the Alliance shall be composed of its Executive Committee,

and delegates chosen to represent churches, temperance societies, and other organizations which are in sympathy with the objects and methods of the Alliance, on the basis hereinafter provided.

The plan of representation is as follows: Every church and society to be entitled to two representatives, and each church or society having more than fifty members, to be entitled to an additional delegate for each fifty or fractional part of fifty after the first full fifty members.

The following organizations are to be entitled to representation on the basis named: Branches of the W. C. T. U., Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, Lodges of the I. O. G. T., Councils of the R. T. of T., Branches of the League of the Cross, Prohibition Clubs, and other prohibition or temperance organizations, church congregations, Young Men's Christian Associations, Salvation Army Corps, Societies of Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Branches of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Baptist Young People's Unions, and other young people's associations in connection with church work.

The Alliance Council

This Branch of the Alliance shall recognize the Council of the Dominion Alliance as the bond of union between the several provincial branches, and shall co-operate with it on questions relating to temperance legislation for the Dominion, and interprovincial work; and the political platform of the Dominion Alliance, and the declaration of principles of the same body shall be accepted by this branch of the Alliance, and carried out as far as practicable.

Officers

The officers of this society shall be an honorary president, a president, vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. They shall be elected yearly at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected.

Executive

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers named and seventy-five other persons elected at the same time. It shall elect its own chairman, and shall meet at the call of the secretary, who shall be under the direction of the chairman of the committee.

The Executive Committee may appoint a Managing Committee, a Finance Committee, a Campaign Committee, a Literature Committee, and any other committees in their discretion. The powers of the same shall be determined by the by-laws of the Executive Committee.

During the interim between conventions of the Alliance, questions of policy that may arise shall be determined by the Executive Committee in conformity to the constitution and the declarations of the annual conventions.

Meetings

The annual convention of the Alliance shall be held each year at a time and place to be fixed by the Executive Committee. Special conventions may be held at the call of the Executive Committee. Twenty-five delegates shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

By-laws

The Executive Committee may enact by-laws for the government of its officers, the control of its proceedings and finances, or for any purpose deemed necessary for the carrying out of its objects or the transaction of its business. Such by-laws before becoming operative must be adopted by at least a two-thirds vote at a regularly called meeting of the Executive Committee.

Amendments

This constitution shall be amended only by a two-thirds vote of properly accredited delegates present and voting at any session of a convention, provided that notice of such amendment shall have been given at a preceding session of such convention.

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